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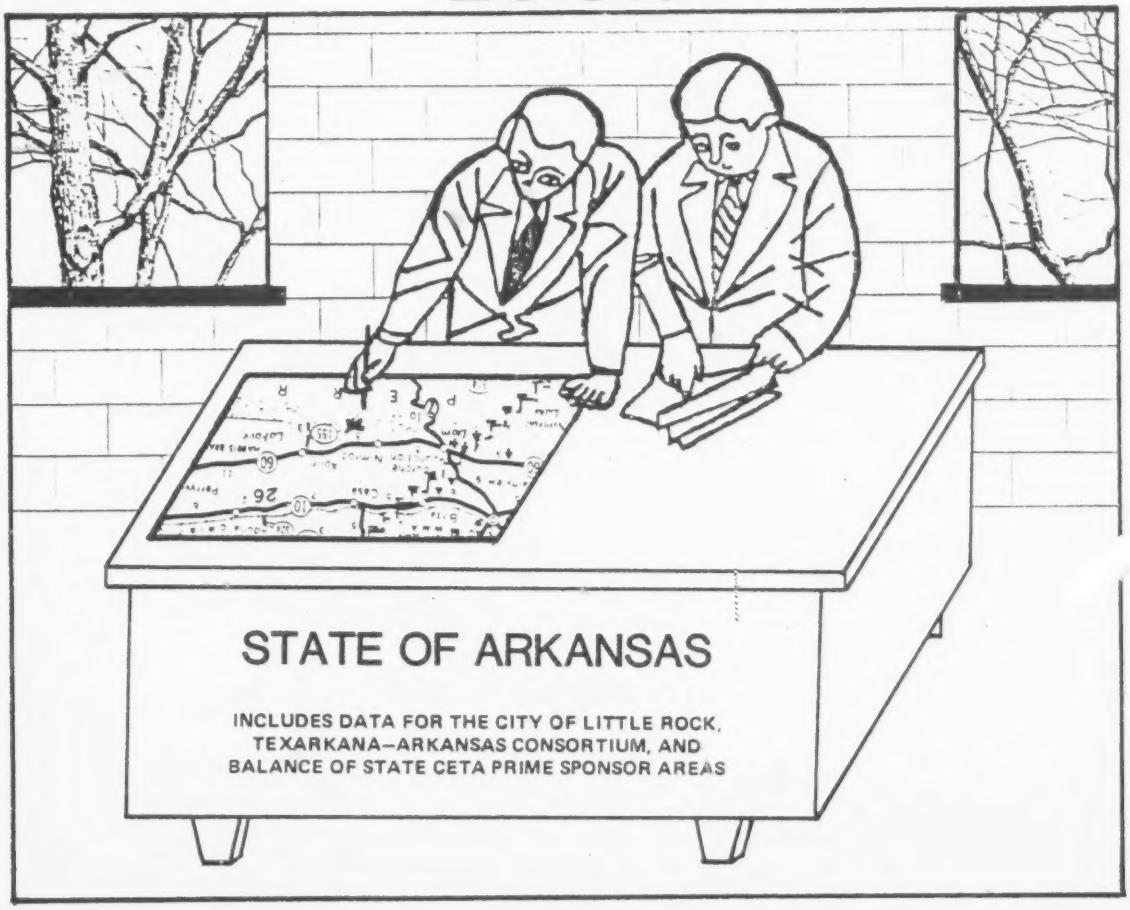
ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

FISCAL YEAR

1982



STATE OF ARKANSAS

INCLUDES DATA FOR THE CITY OF LITTLE ROCK,
TEXARKANA–ARKANSAS CONSORTIUM, AND
BALANCE OF STATE CETA PRIME SPONSOR AREAS

ARKANSAS EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION

AFFILIATED WITH THE EMPLOYMENT
AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MAY 1981

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ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

STATE OF ARKANSAS

Includes Data for: City of Little Rock,
Texarkana SMSA Consortium (Arkansas Part),
and Balance of State CETA Prime Sponsor Areas

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HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Arkansas' economy is expected to experience a recovery from the depressed levels of 1980. Interest and inflation rates are anticipated to start a decline and be under control by 1982.

Population growth in Arkansas since 1970 shows some trends and patterns that planners should make note of. The State's population is increasing with older age groups, females, and whites continually accounting for larger percentages of the total. This may indicate a need for government programs to allocate more of their resources to helping older workers and women and informing them of their rights and where to seek help.

Another pattern seen in the population is the dramatic increase in the northwestern and decline in the southeastern halves of the State. Much of the growth in the Northwest can be attributed to the growing number of retirement communities in this region. Planners may need to shift more programs toward the Northwest, for there surely will be demand for health care and other services for senior citizens around these retirement communities.

The civilian labor force in Arkansas is expected to top the one million mark in 1982. Unemployment among youth, females, and nonwhites is expected to remain at higher levels than those of their counterparts. Training and educational programs are probably the most effective means for increasing the employment opportunities for persons in these categories.

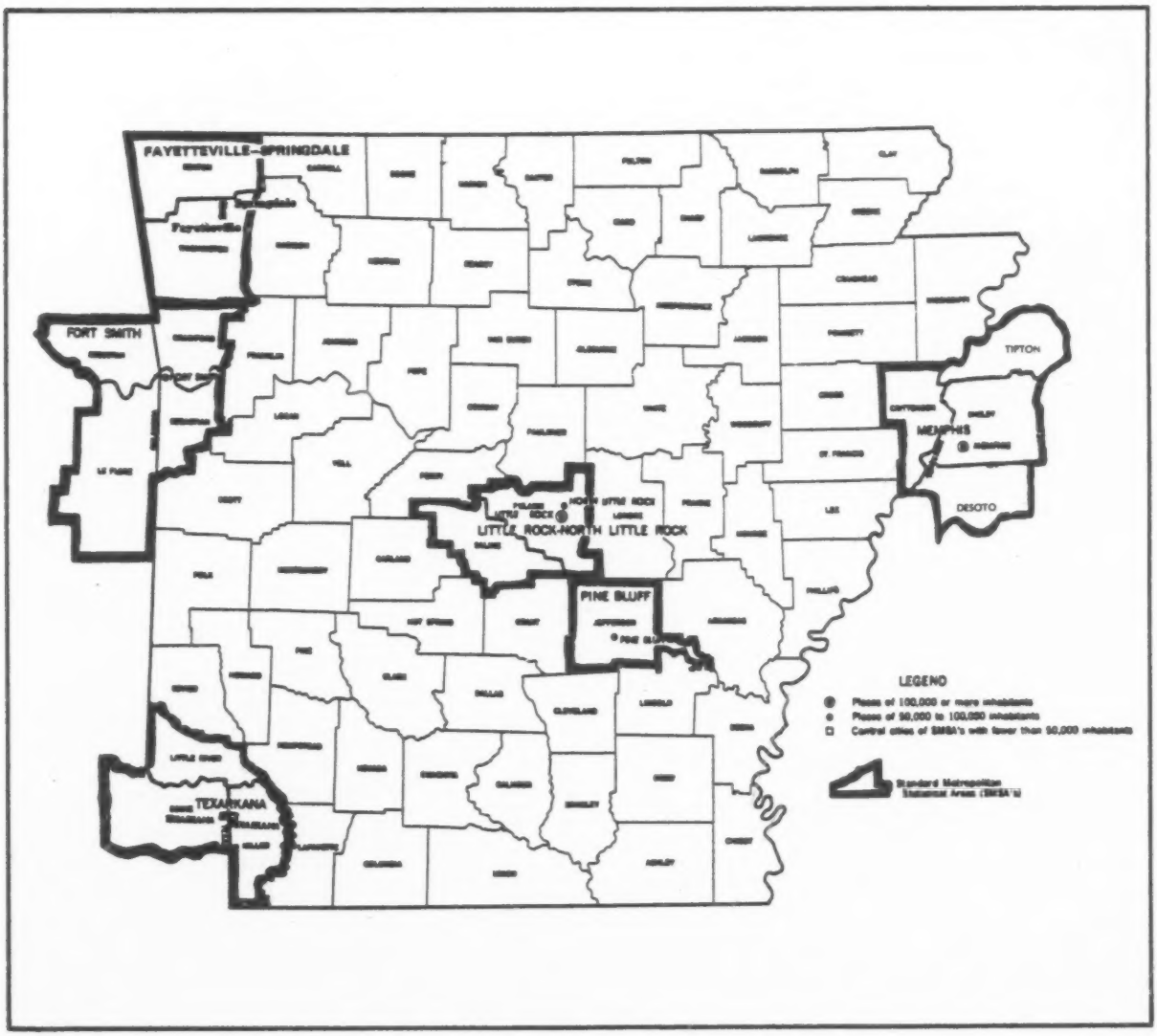
Employment opportunities should be much better in the nonmanufacturing industries than in the goods-producing sector. Manufacturing employment accounts for about thirty percent of total wage and salary employment, but provides forty percent of the insured unemployment claimants. A portion of the workers in manufacturing industries may face permanent layoffs and there could be a need for employment and training programs for new or updated skills to get these workers back into productive employment. Industries associated with lumber, apparel, and leather should account for the largest share of permanent layoffs.

The benchwork and structural work categories, combined, accounted for more than forty percent of the insured unemployment claimants. Estimated labor demands show clerical workers, operatives, and service workers to have the greatest amount of employment opportunities.

For planning purposes, the number of individuals who actually incur a period of unemployment and may need or seek employment and training services must be considered instead of the average number of unemployed. The total number of different persons estimated to suffer a spell of joblessness during Fiscal Year 1982 is 208,782. It is also estimated that of this total, 41,187 will be employed part-time for economic reasons, 15,657 will be considered long-term unemployment, and 913 will be Vietnam-Era veterans, under age 27.

In Fiscal Year 1982, it is estimated that 323,366 adults will be economically disadvantaged in Arkansas. Some of the major barriers restricting these disadvantaged persons in obtaining productive employment are: discrimination; inadequate education; lack of skills, training or work experience; transportation difficulties; and family or child-care responsibilities.

MAP 1.
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
ARKANSAS

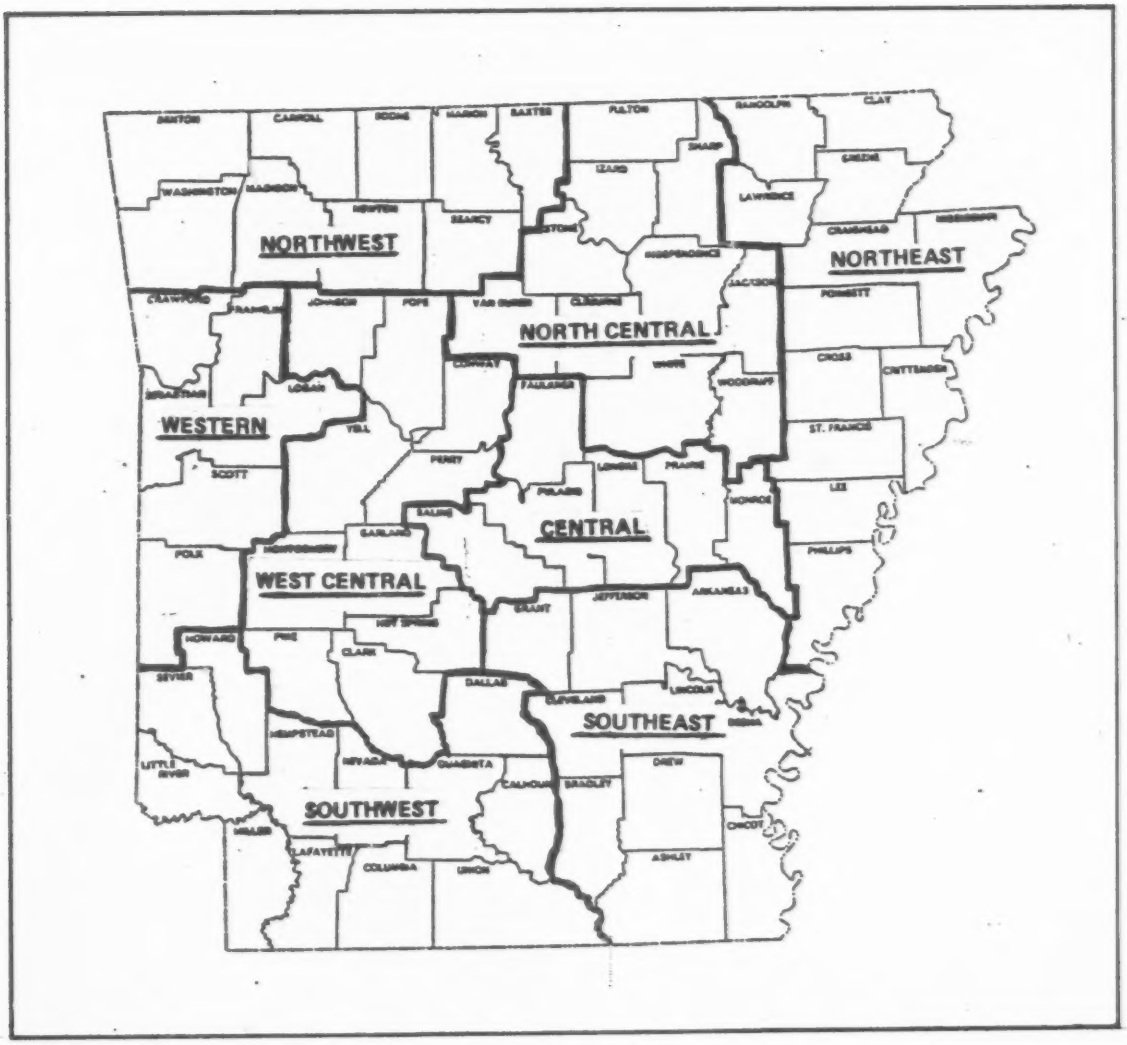


DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE AND DEFINITION OF THE AREA

The State of Arkansas is located in the south central region of the United States. Nature lovers and sportsmen are offered an impressive variety of mountains and valleys, lakes and streams, and flatlands and forests. The south and east sections of Arkansas are generally flat alluvial plains making for excellent farmlands producing large crops of cotton, rice and soybeans. The Ozark Mountain range dominates the north and northwestern parts of the State. This region contains vast timber reserves, water supplies and game preserves. The Arkansas River and other rivers in the State are navigable for barge traffic, providing transportation to a large part of the State. There are greyhound and thoroughbred race tracks and many resort and recreation areas providing great R & R.

Arkansas consists of seventy-five counties, with the capitol located at Little Rock. Four Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (Fayetteville-Springdale, Fort Smith, Little Rock-North Little Rock, and Pine Bluff) are located in the State, and three Arkansas counties are included in other SMSA's (Little River and Miller Counties in the Texarkana, Texas-Arkansas SMSA, and Crittenden County in the Memphis, Tennessee-Arkansas-Mississippi SMSA). Cities in Arkansas which exceed 50,000 in population are Little Rock, Fort Smith, North Little Rock, and Pine Bluff. CETA prime sponsor areas (Map 4) include the City of Little Rock, the Texarkana SMSA Consortium, and the Balance of State. The State is divided into four congressional districts and eight Economic Development Districts.

MAP 2.
ARKANSAS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS



AN OVERVIEW OF THE ECONOMY

Economic Developments and Outlook

Arkansas' economy is anticipated to show some signs of improvement in Fiscal Year 1981, and by 1982, be experiencing a sound recovery from the depressed levels of 1980. Interest and inflation rates are expected to begin a downward trend and be under control in 1982.

Per capita income in the State for 1979 was estimated at $6,933, for a gain of 11.2 percent over the previous year's figure. The National per capita income increased 11.7 percent from 1978 to 1979. These figures indicate that the growth rate of per capita income in the State may be slowing some due to economic conditions. Until recent years, Arkansas' per capita income had been increasing at a higher rate than that for the Nation. Arkansas' per capita income for 1982 is projected to be $9,165, amounting to a 32.2 percent increase from 1979 to 1982. In 1982, six counties are expected to have per capita incomes of over $10,000, with Pulaski County showing the highest at $11,353. Newton County is projected to have the lowest per capita income in 1982. See Appendix Table 1 for a listing of per capita income by county for 1970, 1978, and 1982.

Table 1.
Per Capita Income and Total Personal Income
United States and
State of Arkansas
1970, 1978, 1979, and 1982

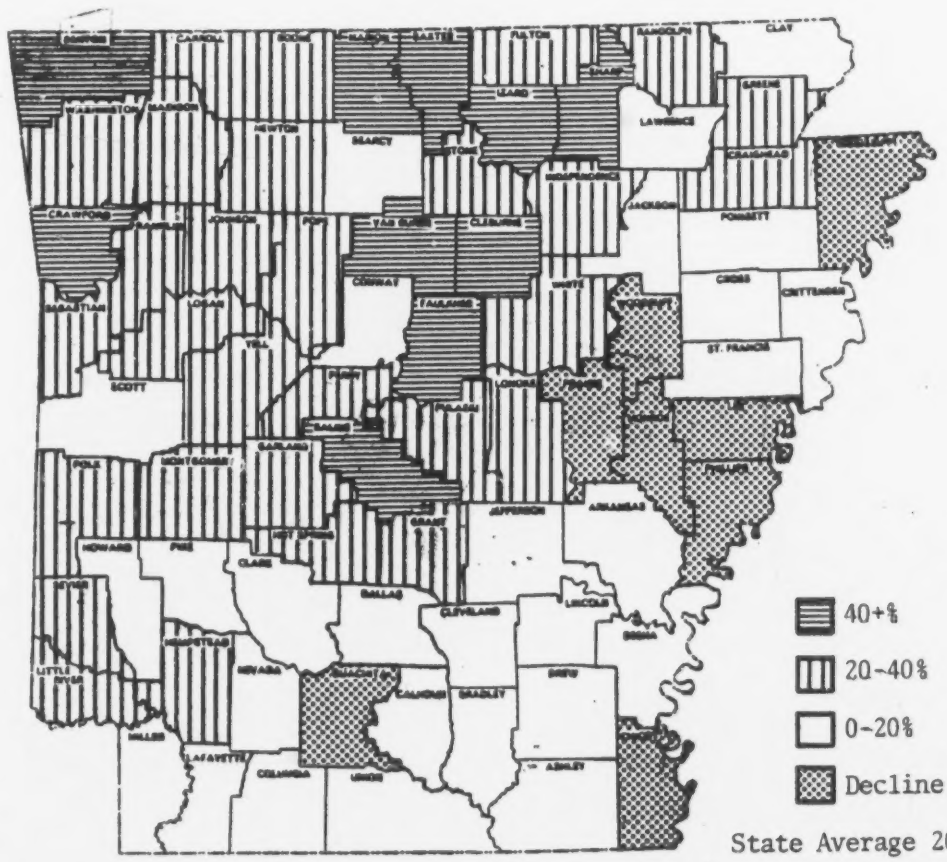
Item	1970[1]	1978[2]	1979[2]	1982[3]
PER CAPITA INCOME:				
United States	$3,893	$7,854	$8,773	INA
Arkansas	2,791	6,236	6,933	$9,165
PERSONAL INCOME: (IN MILLIONS)				
United States	793,485.0	1,713,894.0	1,930,742.0	INA
Arkansas	5,386.5	13,514.0	15,114.0	21,259.0

INA = Information Not Available.

1 U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1980.
2 Survey of Current Business, Volume 60, No. 8, August 1980.
3 Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

MAP 1.

POPULATION GROWTH IN ARKANSAS COUNTIES 1970-1982



Personal income for Arkansas was estimated at $15,114 million in 1979, reflecting an increase of 11.8 percent over 1978. During the same period, personal income for the United States increased by 12.7 percent. Projections for 1982 show personal income in Arkansas to be $21,259 million, for a 40.7 percent increase since 1979. Two counties, Pulaski and Sebastian, are expected to have total personal income in excess of $1 billion in 1982, while Newton County is projected to have the lowest total personal income. Refer to Appendix Table 2 for total personal income by county for 1970, 1978 and 1982. (NOTE: Personal income by industry for 1978 by county is available from the Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.)

Population Characteristics and Trends

The final Census count shows the population of Arkansas increased from 1,923,295 in 1970, to 2,285,513 in 1980. By 1982, the population is projected to gain another 34,187 to reach a total of 2,319,700. This would be a 20.6 percent increase from 1970. There are some demographic changes in the population to make note of. Females are expected to total 51.8 percent and whites 81.9 percent of the 1982 civilian population. This would show an increase since 1970 for both groups, when the population was comprised of 51.5 percent females and 81.4 percent white. Projections for 1982 also show 37.3 percent of the population to be under 22 years of age, and 13.7 percent to be 65 or older, compared to 1970 when 40.8 percent were under 22 and 12.4 percent were 65 or older. This trend toward an older population holds true for males, females, and whites, but not for nonwhites. All of these groups show a decrease in the percentage of their population that is under 22 years of age. Males 65 and over show an increase from 11.4 to 12.0 percent, and the same age group for females shows an increase from 13.3 to 15.2 percent from 1970 to 1982. For the same period, whites 65 and older show an increase from 12.4 to 14.2 percent, while nonwhites show a decline from 12.2 to 11.3 percent. With more women entering the work force, job-related stress could become a factor in narrowing the gap in the life span for males and females.

In 1982, eight counties are expected to show a decline in population since 1970, while ten counties should show increases of more than forty percent. Baxter County is anticipated to record the largest percentage gain, with an increase of 82 percent over its 1970 population, while Lee County should show the largest decline, with a decrease of 21.6 percent. All of the counties showing a decrease are located in the Southeastern half of the State, while those recording a gain of over forty percent and most of those in the 20-40 percent group are located in the Northwestern half. The decline seen in the Southeast might be due to increased mechanization of forestry and farming operations. Growth in the Northwest could be attributed to the growing number of retirement communities located around the numerous mountain lakes in this area. The large growth rate for Crawford, Faulkner and Saline Counties can be attributed to commuters working in the nearby metropolitan areas. See Appendix Table 3 for a listing of population by county for 1970, 1980 and 1982.

TABLE 2.
CIVILIAN POPULATION BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE GROUP
STATE OF ARKANSAS
1970

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL	MALE			FEMALE		
		White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
TOTAL	1,923,295	732,982	167,019	2,309	802,933	185,426	2,626
0-4	158,050	61,374	19,005	185	58,215	19,064	207
5-9	186,652	72,506	22,136	202	69,560	22,043	205
10-14	196,133	75,727	23,861	231	72,342	23,726	246
15-19	182,192	70,579	20,877	222	69,373	20,905	236
20-21	60,805	23,101	5,006	95	26,523	5,969	111
22-24	82,234	34,637	5,467	125	35,810	6,035	160
25-29	115,788	49,701	6,702	160	50,955	8,057	213
30-34	98,984	42,086	5,642	161	43,538	7,375	182
35-39	95,981	39,755	5,552	135	42,991	7,373	175
40-44	101,720	42,187	5,946	122	45,073	8,197	195
45-49	104,391	43,326	6,188	123	46,389	8,225	140
50-54	103,621	42,641	6,664	93	45,840	8,267	116
55-59	101,588	41,156	7,073	101	44,613	8,538	107
60-64	97,396	38,189	7,051	80	43,593	8,386	97
65-69	84,407	31,645	6,975	81	37,109	8,511	86
70-74	62,208	22,971	5,197	74	27,925	5,975	66
75 & Over	91,145	31,401	7,677	119	43,084	8,780	84

Source: 1970 Census.

TABLE 3.
CIVILIAN POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE GROUP
STATE OF ARKANSAS
FISCAL YEAR 1982

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL	MALE			FEMALE		
		White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
TOTAL	2,319,700	920,751	195,750	2,645	978,203	219,351	3,000
0-4	182,792	69,513	23,947	300	64,770	23,962	300
5-9	190,385	74 777	23,072	322	68,012	23,869	333
10-14	197,959	79,421	21,736	295	73,165	23,053	288
15-19	222,987	89,128	24,177	254	83,701	25,437	291
20-21	72,217	27,958	8,202	122	28,301	7,520	114
22-24	108,325	41,938	12,302	183	42,451	11,281	170
25-29	159,722	63 732	16,218	179	65,149	14,291	152
30-34	157,072	63,602	9,760	121	71,808	11,542	238
35-39	143,254	62,801	6 907	142	63,686	9,543	174
40-44	118,485	50,815	6,009	118	53,105	8,229	209
45-49	111,145	45,920	5,624	148	50,850	8,453	151
50-54	115,012	47,340	5,852	95	52,407	9,120	198
55-59	114,179	46,174	5,863	112	53,479	8,456	96
60-64	108,655	43,581	5 681	44	51,521	7,765	63
65-69	106,967	41,602	6,483	70	49,808	8,924	79
70-74	89,072	34,195	5,769	56	42,195	6,792	64
75 & Over	121,472	38,252	8,147	84	63,795	11,116	79

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 4.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
STATE OF ARKANSAS
FISCAL YEAR AVERAGES 1977-1980
(IN THOUSANDS)

Item	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total Civilian Labor Force	903.2	915.6	946.9	969.0
Unemployment	60.4	56.3	60.8	70.2
Unemployment Rate	6.7	6.1	6.4	7.2
Employment	842.8	859.3	886.1	898.8
Agriculture	63.9	67.2	66.9	65.8
Domestic Service, Self-Employed and Unpaid Family Workers	113.7	119.7	120.2	117.7

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

TABLE 5.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY PROJECTIONS
STATE OF ARKANSAS
FISCAL YEAR AVERAGES 1981 AND 1982
(IN THOUSANDS)

Item	1980	1981	1982	Projected Change 1980-1981	Projected Change 1980-1982
Civilian Labor Force	969.0	984.8	1019.7	+ 15.8	+ 50.7
Unemployment	70.2	68.0	66.3	- 2.2	- 3.9
Unemployment Rate	7.2	6.9	6.5	- 0.3	- 0.7
Employment	898.8	916.8	953.4	+ 18.0	+ 54.6
Agriculture	65.8	65.4	65.0	- 0.4	- 0.8
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	117.7	118.3	118.6	+ 0.6	+ 0.9

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

Even with the economy sagging, Arkansas' civilian labor force posted a gain of 22,100, raising the Fiscal Year 1980 average to 969,000. Of this total, there was an average of 70,200 unemployed representing an unemployment rate of 7.2 percent. This was a 15.5 percent increase in unemployment from 1979 and was the third year in a row for an increase. Projections for 1981 and 1982 show unemployment decreasing, lowering the unemployment rate to 6.5 percent. The civilian labor force is expected to top the one million mark, averaging 1,019,700.

Agricultural employment continued its decline in Fiscal Year 1980, aided by last summer's drought. Mechanization and improved techniques are expected to keep agricultural employment on a slow decline.

The number of insured unemployment claimants averaged 21,680 in Fiscal Year 1980. Of this total, 60.4 percent were male and 73.6 percent were white. Those under 22 years of age accounted for only 10.8 percent of all claimants. Males comprised 59.5 percent of all white claimants, and 11.2 percent were under 22 years of age. For nonwhite claimants, 62.9 percent were male, and 9.8 percent were under 22.

Table 6.
Characteristics of Insured Unemployment Claimants[1]
State of Arkansas
Fiscal Year 1980 Averages

Characteristics	Total	Ethnic Group	
		White	Nonwhite
Sex	21,680	15,963	5,717
Male	13,091	9,496	3,595
Female	8,589	6,467	2,122
Age	21,680	15,963	5,717
Under 22	2,344	1,791	553
22 & Over	19,336	14,172	5,164

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

[1] Includes only claimants who were eligible for benefits and had no earnings during the filing period.

TABLE 7.
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
STATE OF ARKANSAS
1970

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL			MALE						FEMALE					
				White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
TOTAL, 16 & OVER	688,630	38,933	5.7	369,775	15,937	4.3	55,596	4,943	8.9	221,164	13,198	6.0	42,095	4,855	11.5
16-17 Years	15,402	2,184	14.2	8,943	1,028	11.5	1,521	253	16.6	4,172	696	16.7	766	207	27.0
18-19 Years	29,679	4,268	14.4	13,977	1,360	9.7	2,845	683	24.0	10,933	1,571	14.4	1,924	654	34.0
20-21 Years	34,792	3,117	9.0	16,910	1,258	7.4	2,682	366	13.6	12,970	1,024	7.9	2,230	469	21.0
22-24 Years	52,188	4,675	9.0	25,364	1,888	7.4	4,023	548	13.6	19,455	1,536	7.9	3,346	703	21.0
25-34 Years	146,598	7,166	4.9	83,609	2,783	3.3	10,595	754	7.1	43,959	2,637	6.0	8,435	992	11.8
35-44 Years	137,864	5,973	4.3	74,265	2,325	3.1	9,806	595	6.1	44,768	2,233	5.0	9,025	820	9.1
45-64 Years	239,706	10,106	4.2	129,056	4,677	3.6	20,136	1,365	6.8	76,144	3,165	4.2	14,370	899	6.3
65 & Over	32,401	1,444	4.5	17,651	618	3.5	3,988	379	9.5	8,763	336	3.8	1,999	111	5.6

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory

TABLE 8.
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
STATE OF ARKANSAS
FISCAL YEAR 1982

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL			MALE						FEMALE					
				White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
TOTAL, 16 & OVER	1,019,700	66,281	6.5	477,579	20,599	4.3	80,557	10,078	12.5	389,826	24,036	6.2	71,739	11,567	16.1
16-17 Years	34,582	6,772	19.6	16,987	2,398	14.1	2,865	668	23.3	11,974	2,624	21.9	2,756	1,082	39.3
18-19 Years	52,902	9,245	17.5	23,704	2,191	9.2	5,145	1,666	32.4	19,668	3,251	16.5	4,386	2,137	48.7
20-21 Years	55,075	6,356	11.5	24,145	1,756	7.3	5,782	1,144	19.8	20,067	1,817	9.1	5,081	1,639	32.3
22-24 Years	82,613	9,533	11.5	36,218	2,633	7.3	8,674	1,717	19.8	30,100	2,725	9.1	7,621	2,458	32.3
25-34 Years	276,165	15,538	5.6	121,032	4,296	3.5	23,892	2,481	10.4	111,320	6,868	6.2	19,921	1,893	9.5
35-44 Years	218,252	8,379	3.8	104,854	2,981	2.8	11,627	745	6.4	88,431	3,421	3.9	13,339	1,232	9.2
45-64 Years	262,397	9,147	3.5	131,223	3,828	2.9	17,681	1,209	6.8	96,969	3,065	3.2	16,524	1,045	6.3
65 & Over	37,714	1,308	3.5	19,415	515	2.7	4,890	448	9.2	11,296	264	2.3	2,113	81	3.8

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.

When comparing unemployment rates for 1970 and 1982, some facts are readily noticed. Rates for those under 35 years of age are increasing, while rates are declining for the older workers. No change is expected in the white male rate and very little change should occur with the rate for white females. Large increases are projected for nonwhite male and female unemployment rates.

High rates of unemployment among youth continues to be one of the greatest economic and social problems. All youth, especially nonwhite youth, suffer high rates of unemployment, even when the economy is experiencing good times. Projections for 1982 show youth under 22 accounting for 14.0 percent of the labor force, and 33.8 percent of the unemployment, compared to 1970, when youth accounted for 11.6 percent of the work force and 24.6 percent of the unemployment. The unemployment rate for nonwhite youth tends to run at double the rate of white youth. The unemployment rate for all youth under 22 is expected to increase from 12.0 percent in 1970, to 15.7 percent in 1982. During the same period, the unemployment rate for white youth should go from 10.2 percent, up to 12.0 percent; while for nonwhite youth, the rate is anticipated to increase by ten percentage points to total 32.0 percent in 1982. These facts tend to discourage younger workers from looking for work so it is very possible that unemployment among youth is worse than is shown.

Unemployment among female workers is another continuing problem. Until recently, women were restricted to a few occupational categories, many of which tend to have a higher incidence of unemployment. Also, women were not considered as career employees, eliminating them from certain positions, promotions, etc. Educational and training opportunities have broadened for women in the last few years and their participation in the labor force is more permanent. In 1970, the unemployment rate for females was 6.9 percent, compared to 4.9 percent for males. Projections for 1982 show an unemployment rate of 7.7 percent for females, and 5.5 percent for male workers.

Labor Surplus Areas

Employers located in labor surplus areas, as determined by the Department of Labor, are entitled to preference in the bidding on Federal procurement contracts. An area will be classified as a labor surplus area if the unemployment rate is at least 1.20 times the National unemployment rate during the reference period, with a "floor" and "ceiling" unemployment rate of 6 percent and 10 percent, respectively. The "floor" is to assure that during periods of low unemployment, only those areas with recognized high unemployment will be classified as labor surplus areas. The "ceiling" concept is to assure procurement preference to areas of high unemployment during periods when the National unemployment rate is also very high. The "floor" concept would become operative whenever the National unemployment rate during the reference period drops below 5.0 percent and the "ceiling" concept would become effective whenever the National unemployment rate during the reference period rises to 8.3 percent or more.

If an area does not meet the criteria necessary for classification as a labor surplus area, the criteria can be waived when there has been a sudden rise in the unemployment in the area (other than seasonal or short-term) that is not reflected in the area's data for the reference period. Such situations can occur as a result of natural disasters, plant closings of major employers, etc., which have a substantial impact on the area's employment and unemployment. In situations where such exceptional circumstances occur, the area can be classified as a labor surplus area upon petition from the Employment Security Division.

The labor surplus areas are defined in terms of discrete civil jurisdictions; i.e., counties, county equivalents, and cities with a population of at least 50,000. By classifying labor surplus areas in this manner rather than by labor market areas, funds will be directed to specific localities with high unemployment, rather than to all jurisdictions in a given metropolitan area, all of which may not suffer the same degree of unemployment.

The reference period is an average of the previous two calendar years. By using a 24-month average, it is possible to target contracts into areas experiencing high structural unemployment.

The eligibility status of labor surplus areas will be determined annually, with the listings being in effect from June 1 through May 31. The National unemployment rate during the 24-month reference period used in classifying the current list of labor surplus areas (January 1977 through December 1978) was 6.6 percent. Areas were included in the annual listing if their average unemployment rate during the reference period was 7.9 percent or more. The following list of eligible labor surplus areas became effective June 1, 1979, and will remain in effect through May 31, 1980, or until a new list is released.

Calhoun County
Clay County
Cleburne County
Cleveland County
Crittenden County
Faulkner County
Franklin County
Fulton County
Jackson County
Lawrence County
Lee County
Madison County
Balance of Miller County (Miller County Less Texarkana City, Arkansas)
Newton County
Ouachita County
Phillips County
Polk County
Pope County
Randolph County
Scott County
Searcy County
Balance of Sebastian County (Sebastian County Less Fort Smith City)
Sharp County
St. Francis County
Van Buren County
White County

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Recent Trends and Developments

During 1980, wage and salary employment in the State grew by only 0.1 percent, compared with 2.9 percent in 1979, which was considered a slow growth year. This amounts to an increase of 1,100 workers in 1980, compared to 21,000 in 1979. Almost three-fourths of Arkansas' employment is concentrated in the nonmanufacturing industries. The goods-producing sector still accounts for close to 30 percent of the wage and salary employment, despite the fact that this percentage has declined for the third straight year.

In the manufacturing sector in 1980, the durable goods industries showed a drop in employment, while the nondurables showed no change. The electric and electronic equipment industry was the only durable goods to post a gain for 1980 and remains the largest employing industry in durable goods. Three industries (chemicals, food and printing) in nondurable goods had employment gains in 1980. The food and kindred products industry is the largest employing industry for the manufacturing sector.

The nonmanufacturing sector managed to post a 1.2 percent gain in employment for 1980. Mining had its largest increase in recent years. Construction and trade were the only nonmanufacturing industries to show losses in 1980. The trade industries remain as the largest employing sectors in Arkansas' wage and salary employment.

The distribution of insured unemployment claimants by industry differs from the distribution of employment. In 1980, the manufacturing sector accounted for almost 40 percent of the claimants, but less than 30 percent of the wage and salary employment in Arkansas. Within the manufacturing sector, the durable goods industries made up only 15.4 percent of the employment total while providing for about one-fourth of the insured claimants. In the nonmanufacturing sector, government accounted for almost 19 percent of the wage and salary employment, but only 3.9 percent of the insured claimants. Construction and transportation each comprised between five and six percent of the employment and about 15 percent of the insured unemployment claimants.

TABLE 9.
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
STATE OF ARKANSAS
FISCAL YEAR AVERAGES 1977-1980
(IN THOUSANDS)

Item	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	684.8	100.0	724.9	100.0	745.9	100.0	747.0	100.0
Manufacturing	205.5	30.0	216.5	29.9	217.8	29.2	212.3	28.4
Durable Goods	111.9	16.3	120.4	16.6	120.9	16.2	115.4	15.4
Lumber & Wood Products	21.1	3.1	22.3	3.1	22.4	3.0	20.9	2.8
Furniture & Fixtures	12.7	1.8	12.9	1.8	11.2	1.5	10.0	1.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	4.9	0.7	5.2	0.7	5.4	0.7	5.1	0.7
Primary Metal Industries	7.0	1.0	8.0	1.1	8.4	1.1	8.1	1.1
Fabricated Metal Products	13.6	2.0	14.4	2.0	14.8	2.0	13.8	1.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	12.2	1.8	13.9	1.9	14.2	1.9	13.9	1.9
Electric & Electronic Equipment	21.5	3.1	23.9	3.3	23.7	3.2	23.8	3.2
Transportation Equipment	6.6	1.0	7.6	1.0	8.4	1.1	7.5	1.0
Other Durable Goods[1]	12.3	1.8	12.2	1.7	12.4	1.7	12.3	1.6
Nondurable Goods	93.6	13.7	96.1	13.3	96.9	13.0	96.9	13.0
Food & Kindred Products	28.7	4.2	30.6	4.2	32.0	4.3	32.5	4.4
Textile Mill Products	4.3	0.6	4.2	0.6	4.4	0.6	4.1	0.6
Apparel & Other Textile Products	16.1	2.4	15.2	2.1	14.1	1.9	13.8	1.8
Paper & Allied Products	12.1	1.8	12.8	1.8	13.0	1.7	13.0	1.7
Printing & Publishing	8.2	1.2	8.4	1.2	8.8	1.2	9.2	1.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	7.0	1.0	7.1	1.0	7.2	1.0	7.6	1.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.6	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.8	0.2	1.7	0.2
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.7	1.1	8.3	1.1	8.4	1.1	7.9	1.1
Leather & Leather Products	7.9	1.2	7.8	1.1	7.2	1.0	7.1	1.0
Nonmanufacturing	479.3	70.0	508.4	70.1	528.1	70.8	534.7	71.6
Mining	4.7	0.7	4.7	0.6	4.7	0.6	5.1	0.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.3	0.3	2.5	0.3	2.6	0.3	3.1	0.4
Construction	36.5	5.3	39.2	5.4	41.4	5.6	39.3	5.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	38.1	5.6	40.6	5.6	43.2	5.8	43.6	5.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	147.7	21.6	156.9	21.6	161.8	21.7	160.9	21.5
Wholesale Trade	36.4	5.3	39.3	5.4	41.1	5.5	40.3	5.4
Retail Trade	111.3	16.3	117.6	16.2	120.7	16.2	120.6	16.1
General Merchandise Stores	16.8	2.5	17.2	2.4	17.9	2.4	19.2	2.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	28.9	4.2	30.2	4.2	30.8	4.1	31.2	4.2
Services & Miscellaneous	96.6	14.1	102.6	14.2	108.0	14.5	113.6	15.2
Government	126.8	18.5	134.2	18.5	138.2	18.5	141.0	18.9
Federal	19.4	2.8	19.8	2.7	20.1	2.7	20.8	2.8
State & Local	107.4	15.7	114.4	15.8	118.1	15.8	120.2	16.1

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.
[1] Includes: Instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

TABLE 10.
CHARACTERISTICS OF INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMANTS[1]
BY INDUSTRY
STATE OF ARKANSAS
FISCAL YEAR 1980 AVERAGES[2]

INDUSTRY	TOTAL	WHITE					NONWHITE				
		Total White	Male	Female	Under 22	22 & Older	Total Nonwhite	Male	Female	Under 22	22 & Older
TOTAL CLAIMANTS	21,680	15,963	9,496	6,467	1,791	14,172	5,717	3,595	2,122	553	5,164
Agriculture	434	233	183	50	33	200	202	187	15	12	189
Wage and Salary	19,972	14,774	8,829	5,945	1,659	13,115	5,198	3,232	1,967	510	4,688
Manufacturing	7,849	5,474	2,831	2,643	627	4,847	2,375	1,389	986	228	2,147
Durable Goods	4,866	3,313	2,017	1,296	370	2,943	1,553	993	560	139	1,414
Nondurable Goods	2,983	2,161	814	1,347	257	1,904	822	396	427	89	733
Nonmanufacturing	12,119	9,297	5,997	3,301	1,032	8,265	2,822	1,843	979	282	2,540
Mining	107	96	89	7	8	88	11	10	1	1	10
Construction	2,984	2,488	2,362	126	208	2,281	496	476	19	33	462
Transportation & Public Utilities	3,005	2,101	1,331	770	193	1,908	904	601	303	71	833
Trade	3,014	2,401	1,259	1,142	430	1,971	614	371	242	100	514
Retail	2,209	1,788	827	961	359	1,428	422	229	193	81	341
Wholesale	805	613	432	181	70	543	192	143	50	19	173
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	314	271	108	163	26	245	43	23	20	4	40
Service	1,926	1,407	515	891	134	1,273	519	209	311	53	466
Government	769	534	331	203	34	500	235	153	82	20	215
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE	1,274	956	484	472	99	857	317	176	140	31	287

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

1 Includes only claimants who were eligible for benefits and had no earnings during the filing period.
2 Totals may not add due to rounding.

Projections for 1981 and 1982

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Arkansas is expected to increase from 747,000 in 1980, to average 798,900 in 1982. This would amount to an increase of 51,900, or 6.9 percent. About 80 percent of this growth is expected to take place in the nonmanufacturing sector, with trade and services providing most of the employment growth. Manufacturing employment is expected to grow by 10,700 by 1982, with about 80 percent of this growth coming from the durable goods sector.

TABLE 11.
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS
STATE OF ARKANSAS
FISCAL YEARS 1981 AND 1982
(IN THOUSANDS)

Item	Fiscal Year Averages			Projected Change	
	1980	1981	1982	1980-1981	1980-1982
Wage and Salary Employment	747.0	771.2	798.9	+ 24.2	+ 51.9
Manufacturing	212.3	215.5	223.0	+ 3.2	+ 10.7
Durable Goods	115.4	118.6	124.0	+ 3.2	+ 8.6
Lumber & Wood Products	20.9	21.1	22.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Furniture & Fixtures	10.0	10.6	11.2	+ 0.6	+ 1.2
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	5.1	5.2	5.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.1	8.3	8.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Fabricated Metal Products	13.8	14.8	15.6	+ 1.0	+ 1.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	13.9	14.5	15.4	+ 0.6	+ 1.5
Electric and Electronic Equipment	23.8	24.4	25.0	+ 0.6	+ 1.2
Transportation Equipment	7.5	7.5	8.0	0.0	+ 0.5
Other Durable Goods[1]	12.3	12.2	12.3	- 0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	96.9	96.9	99.0	0.0	+ 2.1
Food & Kindred Products	32.5	34.0	35.6	+ 1.5	+ 3.1
Textile Mill Products	4.1	4.2	4.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Apparel & Other Textile Products	13.8	12.7	11.9	- 1.1	- 1.9
Paper & Allied Products	13.0	13.6	14.0	+ 0.6	+ 1.0
Printing & Publishing	9.2	9.3	9.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Chemicals & Allied Products	7.6	7.6	7.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber & Plastics Products	7.9	7.3	7.6	- 0.6	- 0.3
Leather & Leather Products	7.1	6.5	6.2	- 0.6	- 0.9
Nonmanufacturing	534.7	555.7	575.9	+ 21.0	+ 41.2
Mining	5.1	4.9	5.0	- 0.2	- 0.1
Construction	39.3	38.6	40.9	- 0.7	+ 1.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	43.6	44.9	46.8	+ 1.3	+ 3.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	160.9	167.9	174.9	+ 7.0	+ 14.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	31.2	32.9	33.8	+ 1.7	+ 2.6
Services & Miscellaneous	113.6	120.0	125.7	+ 6.4	+ 12.1
Government	141.0	146.5	148.8	+ 5.5	+ 7.8
Federal	20.8	21.4	21.9	+ 0.6	+ 1.1
State & Local	120.2	125.1	126.9	+ 4.9	+ 6.7

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

[1] Includes: Instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

Table 12.
Unfilled Nonagricultural Job Openings on File
In the Employment Security Division Offices
By Broad Occupational Categories
State of Arkansas
Fiscal Year 1980[1]

Occupational Category	Number of Unfilled Job Openings[2]							
	Dec. 31, 1979		Mar. 31, 1980		June 30, 1980		Sept. 30, 1980	
	Total	30 Days or More	Total	30 Days or More	Total	30 Days or More	Total	30 Days or More
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	4,192	2,649	6,488	2,843	6,790	4,165	4,520	1,621
Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	697	468	882	439	804	502	484	257
Clerical and Sales Occupations	786	430	1,455	654	1,741	818	820	282
Service Occupations	757	466	1,333	521	1,055	632	879	252
Farming, Fishery, Forestry, and Related Occupations[3]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Processing Occupations	176	115	214	153	171	42	207	69
Machine Trades Occupations	249	156	380	206	230	104	265	84
Benchwork Occupations	436	269	571	282	365	189	360	139
Structural Work Occupations	694	494	1,045	432	1,307	991	982	265
Miscellaneous Occupations	397	251	608	156	1,117	887	523	273

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

1 Fiscal year from October through September.

2 A job opening is considered unfilled until the local office receives notification that an applicant has actually reported for work. Many of the job openings listed may have had referrals outstanding; a few actually might have been filled at the time the inventory was taken.

3 Agricultural occupations in nonagricultural industries.

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

Recent Trends and Developments

The increasing importance of employment and training needs has brought about a growing demand for detailed occupational trends. Recent developments in occupational supply and demand can be seen by checking the unfilled nonagricultural job openings and the insured unemployment claimants on file with the Employment Security Division for Fiscal Year 1980. These sources do not supply a complete picture, but do serve as indicators of what is taking place in the job market. Job openings unfilled for thirty days or more ("hard-to-fill") are useful as indicators of occupational shortages and may suggest some areas suitable for vocational training. Since the majority of these long-term openings usually occur in occupations which require a trained skill or formal education, the lack of qualified applicants could be a major factor.

During Fiscal Year 1980, the clerical and sales, service and structural work occupational categories accounted for most of the unfilled job openings in Arkansas. In clerical and sales, the stenography, typing, filing, and related occupations consistently produced the most unfilled openings. The service category areas which supplied the most openings were the food and beverage preparations and service occupations, and the building and related service occupations. The majority of unfilled openings in structural work were in the construction occupations, not elsewhere classified. See Appendix Table 5 for a complete listing of unfilled job openings by two-digit occupational groups.

More than forty percent of the insured unemployment claimants in Fiscal Year 1980 had previously worked in benchwork (21.5 percent) and structural work (21.9 percent). A larger percentage of white claimants than that for nonwhite claimants had previously worked in the professional, sales, clerical, and structural work occupations. The percentage of nonwhites filing in the service, farming, and benchwork occupations was greater than the percentage of white claimants.

Projections for 1982-1987

Labor demands for the period 1982-1987 are estimated to total 238,886, amounting to a growth rate of about thirty percent. The managers and service worker occupational groups should exceed the State growth rate, while those in the sales, crafts, and operatives categories are expected to expand at a lower rate. Professionals, clerks, and laborers should see a growth rate close to the State average.

TABLE 13.
CHARACTERISTICS OF INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMANTS[1]
BY OCCUPATION
STATE OF ARKANSAS
FISCAL YEAR 1980 AVERAGES[2]

OCCUPATION	TOTAL	WHITE					NONWHITE				
		Total White	Male	Female	Under 22	22 & Over	Total Nonwhite	Male	Female	Under 22	22 & Over
TOTAL CLAIMANTS	21,680	15,963	9,496	6,467	1,791	14,172	5,717	3,595	2,122	553	5,164
Professional	1,033	862	443	418	30	832	172	76	96	11	160
Sales	665	589	282	307	63	526	76	41	35	12	64
Clerical	2,002	1,688	233	1,455	210	1,478	314	88	226	47	267
Services	1,630	1,081	324	757	148	934	548	217	331	67	481
Farming	508	273	218	54	36	237	235	216	19	16	219
Processing	1,123	835	438	398	108	728	288	191	97	29	259
Machine Trades	2,011	1,428	1,049	379	156	1,273	583	433	149	54	529
Benchwork	4,660	3,289	1,220	2,069	371	2,918	1,371	522	850	130	1,241
Structural Work	4,740	3,714	3,524	190	405	3,309	1,026	894	132	79	947
Miscellaneous	2,734	1,796	1,494	302	227	1,569	939	810	129	91	848
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE	574	408	271	138	37	368	165	107	58	17	149

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

[1] Includes only claimants who were eligible for benefits and had no earnings during the filing period.

[2] Totals may not add due to rounding.

Most of the demand for professional workers is expected to be in the education and medical fields, while store managers should account for most of the growth in the managerial occupations. New openings for clerical workers are expected to be plentiful. Opportunities in the crafts field will be good for qualified workers with specialized skills, with much activity in the blue-collar supervisor and automotive mechanic areas. Food and health service workers should account for more than half of the demand in the service category. (Employment estimates and projections for more than 1,300 detail and summary occupational titles, which are significant in Arkansas, can be found in the publication titled: *Occupational Trends: 1978-1984, Arkansas*, available from the Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.)

Table 14.
Employment 1978, 1982 and Labor Demands 1982-1987
By Occupation
State of Arkansas
Calendar Year Averages

Occupational Category	Actual 1978	Projected 1982	Estimated Labor Demands	
			1983	1982-1987
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	723,070	801,952	47,501	238,886
Professional, Technical & Kindred	99,800	110,347	6,380	33,063
Managers & Officials	56,840	62,942	4,333	22,605
Sales Workers	42,920	48,496	3,470	9,978
Clerical Workers	119,030	133,021	8,136	42,331
Crafts, Blue-Collar Supervisors & Kindred	93,750	102,128	4,985	25,851
Operatives	154,590	172,264	8,265	42,826
Service Workers	100,990	112,422	8,481	44,254
Nonfarm Laborers	55,160	60,332	3,451	17,978

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

NOTE: Parts do not necessarily add to totals due to rounding and suppression of individual firm data.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING NEEDS

Labor force projections for 1982 used for comparison in this section can be found in Table 8. Total employed numbers can be obtained by subtracting the total number of unemployed from the civilian labor force.

Employed Part-Time For Economic Reasons

Persons in this category work less than 35 hours a week for reasons beyond their control. This would include worker layoffs due to lack of work, plant repairs, excess inventories, material and parts shortages, and order cancellations. It is estimated that 41,187 (4.3 percent of total employment) persons will be employed part-time for economic reasons in Fiscal Year 1982. Of this total, females should account for 50.4 percent and nonwhites 19.1 percent, compared to total employment of which females should comprise 44.7 percent and nonwhites just 13.7 percent. Only 4.1 percent of all employed whites are expected to be working part-time for economic reasons, compared to 6 percent of all employed nonwhites. A comparison by sex shows3.9 percent of all employed males and 4.9 percent of all employed females working part-time for reasons beyond their control. The hardest hit group should be nonwhite females, with 7.1 percent of their total employed working part-time for economic reasons.

Long-Term Unemployed

Workers who have been jobless for 15 weeks or more in one year are considered to be long-term unemployed. In Fiscal Year 1982, a total of 15,657 persons are expected to be in this group, accounting for only 1.5 percent of the projected civilian labor force, but would be almost one-fourth of the unemployed workers. Males should represent 57.1 percent and whites 58 percent of the long-term unemployed. In 1982, more than one-third of the unemployed nonwhite males should be long-term, compared to only 15.7 percent for white females, 25.4 percent for nonwhite females, and 25.7 percent for white males.

Unemployed Vietnam-Era Veterans, Under Age 27

As a group, the Vietnam-Era veterans tend to experience a lower rate of unemployment than do nonveterans. This does not hold true when comparing the younger veterans and nonveterans where the veterans encounter higher rates of unemployment. These younger veterans are a target group for many employment and training programs. It is estimated that 913 Vietnam-Era veterans. under age 27, were unemployed during 1980 in Arkansas. Estimates for 1982 show this group numbering only 440. Of this total, 24 (5.5 percent) are expected to be disabled (30 percent or more impairment).

Table 15.
Need for Manpower Services
State of Arkansas
Fiscal Year 1982 Estimates

Employed Part-Time For Economic Reasons

Total	Male		Female	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
41,187	16,843	3,579	16,486	4,279

Number of Long-Term Unemployed[1]

Total	Male		Female	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
15,657	5,301	3,641	3,781	2,934

Unemployed Vietnam-Era Veterans, Under Age 27

Under Age 27	1980	1981	1982
Total	913	650	440
Disabled	37	30	24

Unemployment of Different Individuals[2]
16 Years Old and Over

Age Groups	Total	Male		Female	
		White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Total, 16 & Over	208,782	73,909	28,603	73,491	32,779
16-17	19,233	7,095	1,888	7,202	3,048
18-19	26,086	6,504	4,691	8,892	5,999
20-21	17,919	5,174	3,232	4,924	4,589
22-24	27,007	7,834	4,834	7,423	6,916
25-34	49,720	17,147	6,979	20,284	5,310
35-44	30,174	12,269	2,231	12,199	3,475
45-64	33,918	15,743	3,490	11,538	3,147
65 & Over	4,725	2,143	1,258	1,029	295

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

1 Persons who are unemployed 15 or more weeks in one year.

2 Individuals who will experience unemployment at some time during the year. It is a projection of the total number of individuals who will eventually make up an average monthly unemployment figure.

Different Individuals Unemployed

Most employment data deals with the average number of unemployed, which provides a useful measurement for comparisons over time of the magnitude or severity of unemployment. For planning purposes, the number of individuals who actually incur a period of unemployment and who may need or seek employment and training services must be taken into account. The total number of different individuals to suffer a spell of joblessness during Fiscal Year 1982 is estimated to be 208,782, accounting for one-fifth of the civilian labor force. Seventy percent of this total are expected to be white, and thirty percent should be under 22 years of age.

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Definition and Poverty Guidelines

The Employment and Training Administration defines an economically disadvantaged person as one who is either:

(1) A member of a family which receives public assistance;
(2) a member of a family whose income during the previous 6 months on an annualized basis was such that:
  (a) the family would have qualified for public assistance, if it had applied for such assistance; or
  (b) it does not exceed the poverty level; or
  (c) it does not exceed 70 percent of the lower living standard income level;
(3) a foster child on whose behalf state or local government payments are made;
(4) where such status presents significant barriers to employment:
  (a) a client of a sheltered workshop;
  (b) a handicapped individual;
  (c) a person residing in an institution or facility providing 24 hour support, such as a prison, a hospital, or community care facility; or
  (d) a regular outpatient of a mental hospital, rehabilitation facility or similar institution.

Table 16.
Poverty Guidelines
Continental United States
1981

Under 1981 poverty guidelines, income levels for a family of one through six persons for continental United States are:

Size of Family Unit	Nonfarm Family	Farm Family
1	$4,310	$3,680
2	5,690	4,850
3	7,070	6,020
4	8,450	7,190
5	9,830	8,360
6	11,210	9,530

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family, and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Source: Employment and Training Administration, U. S. Department of Labor.

Characteristics

As of September 30, 1980, the economically disadvantaged in Arkansas accounted for 26.1 percent (95,416) of all applicants active at any time during the year. A major characteristic of the economically disadvantaged is their limited educational background. Of the disadvantaged applicants, 60.2 percent did not finish high school, compared with 44.8 percent for all applicants. The age distribution shows that the disadvantaged applicant tended to be younger and have a larger share of females than did the total applicant population. Nonwhites represented only one-fourth of the total applicants, but accounted for 43.2 percent of disadvantaged applicants.

Table 17.
Characteristics of Job Service Applicants
Active Any Time During the Fiscal Year
September 30, 1980
State of Arkansas

Applicant Characteristics		All Applicants	Economically Disadvantaged
TOTAL:	Number	365,302	95,416
	Percent	100.0	100.0
AGE:	15 and Under	1.8	4.5
	16-17	7.0	11.4
	18-19	13.9	15.7
	20-21	11.2	11.3
	22-24	13.8	12.5
	25-44	38.7	32.7
	45-54	7.9	7.0
	55-64	4.5	3.8
	65 and Over	1.2	1.1
RACE:	White	74.9	56.8
	Nonwhite	25.1	43.2
SEX:	Male	51.3	46.7
	Female	48.7	53.3
EDUCATION:	0-7	5.6	9.0
	8-11	39.2	51.2
	12	39.7	30.5
	Over 12	15.5	9.3

Source: Arkansas Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section.

In Fiscal Year 1982, it is estimated that 533,531 persons will be economically disadvantaged in Arkansas, and 60.6 percent are expected to be 18 years of age or older. Whites should account for 58.6 percent of the disadvantaged, with two-thirds being at least 18 years of age. See Appendix Table 4 for a listing of economically disadvantaged by county for Fiscal Year 1982.

Table 18.
Estimated Economically Disadvantaged
State of Arkansas
Fiscal Year 1982

Item	Total	18 Years & Over
TOTAL	533,531	323,366
White	312,649	208,029
Black	220,028	114,546
Other	854	791

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

Barriers to Employment

Some of the major barriers restricting the economically disadvantaged in obtaining productive employment are: discrimination; inadequate education; lack of skills, training, or work experience; transportation difficulties; and family or child-care responsibilities.

Discriminatory employment practices because of age, sex, or race, have been longstanding and continue despite legislation and programs aimed at removing these barriers. Age discrimination is encountered by both older workers and youth in seeking employment. Women face an additional barrier, having to contend with the traditional ideas of "male or female only" jobs.

The economically disadvantaged tend to be less educated and less skilled than the work force as a whole. Our economy continues to experience rapid technological advances making the lack of skills or education major obstacles to gainful employment. Also, the economically disadvantaged are hindered in obtaining work because they do not have the training or work experience required to be considered for employment in many job fields. Most of the jobs that are available or open to the unskilled and poorly educated are low-paying and provide little opportunity for advancement.

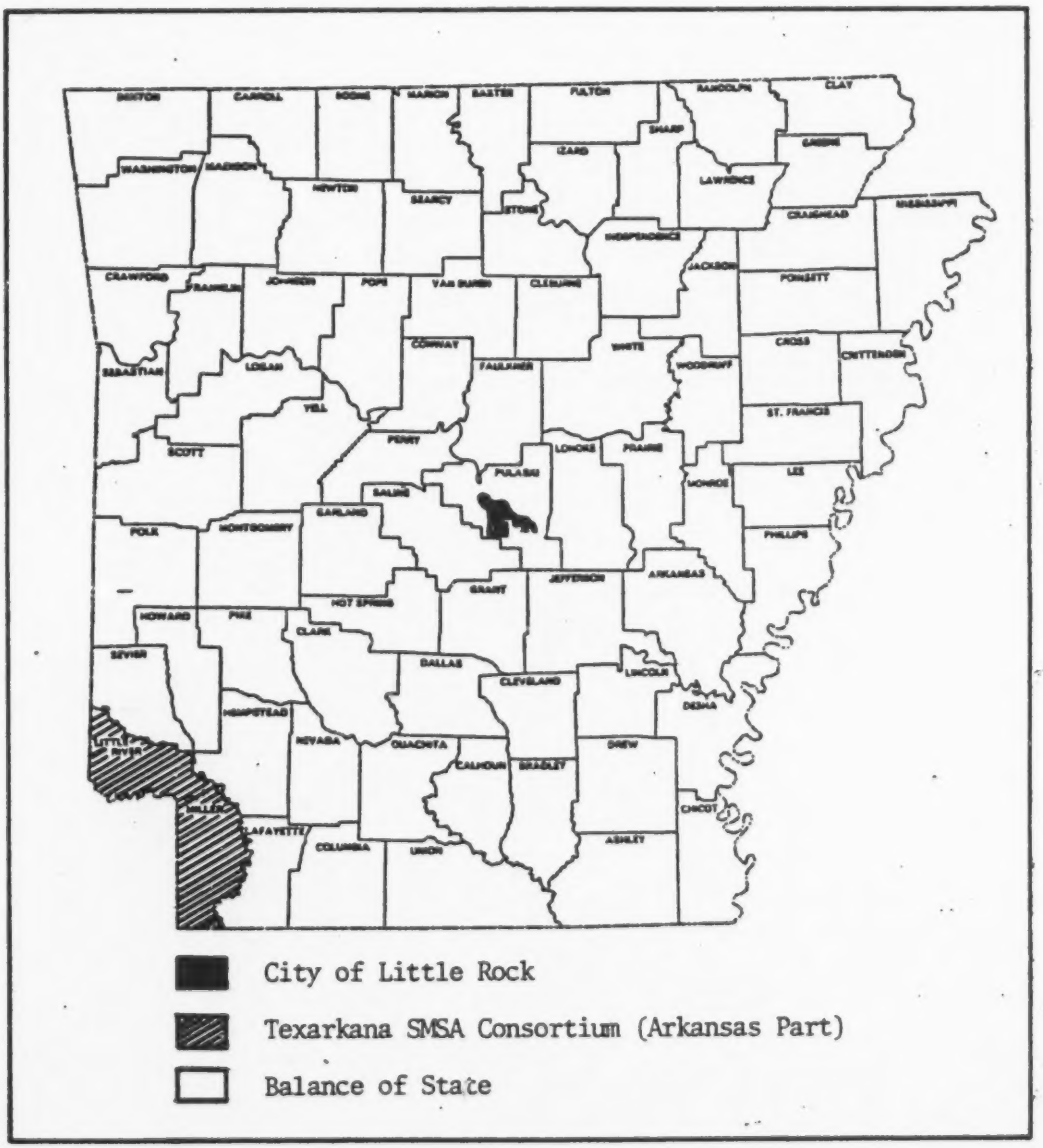
Many of the economically disadvantaged in Arkansas face transportation problems. Personally-owned transportation is usually not very dependable and except for a very few places, mass transit in the State is poor or nonexistent.

Children or invalid adult members of the family must be cared for during the work shift. To pay for such services can cost enough to make it unprofitable for the economically disadvantaged due to the wages available to them.

CETA

PRIME SPONSOR AREAS

MAP 4.
ARKANSAS CETA PRIME SPONSOR AREAS



CITY OF LITTLE ROCK

Little Rock is located in the center of the State and is the county seat for Pulaski County. It is the central city of the Little Rock-North Little Rock SMSA and is the state's center for government, industry, commerce, and transportation.

Per capita income is not available for the city of Little Rock, but data for Pulaski County should be reasonably close for comparison purposes. Per capita income in Pulaski County in 1978 was estimated at $7,613, compared to $6,121 for the State. Estimates for 1982 show per capita income in the county to be $11,353 and $9,165 for the State. See Appendix Table 1 for per capita income by county for 1970, 1978, and 1982.

The final census count shows the population for Little Rock was 158,461 in 1980. By 1982, the population for the city is anticipated to total 162,005, reflecting an increase of 22.3 percent since 1970, compared to 20.6 percent increase for the State. During this same period, whites should continue to account for three-fourths and females 54 percent of the total population. Those under 22 years of age are anticipated to drop from 38.4 percent to 35.3 percent, and those 65 and over are expected to increase from 11.1 percent to 12.3 percent of the total. See Appendix Table 3 for population by county for 1970, 1978 and 1982.

Projections for 1982 show Little Rock accounting for about eight percent of the State's civilian labor force and almost six percent of the unemployed. The unemployment rate for males is expected to be 4.1 percent, compared to 5.4 percent for females. Nonwhite workers are anticipated to have an unemployment rate of 11.4 percent, compared to only three percent for white workers.

There was an average of 306 insured unemployment claimants in Little Rock during Fiscal Year 1980. Of this total, 59.8 percent were male, 57.2 percent were white, and 90.2 percent at least 22 years old. The clerical and sales, benchwork, and structural work occupations accounted for almost half of the insured claimants.

It is anticipated that 21,547 persons will be considered economically disadvantaged during Fiscal Year 1982 in Little Rock, accounting for 42.7 percent of the disadvantaged persons in Pulaski County. Of the total, 58.5 percent should be at least 18 years old and nonwhites should account for more than sixty percent. Refer to Appendix Table 4 for a listing of economically disadvantaged by county for Fiscal Year 1982.

In Fiscal Year 1982, over one-fifth (20.2 percent) of all unemployed persons in Little Rock should be considered long-term unemployed. One-fourth of the unemployed nonwhite workers should be out of work 15 weeks or more, compared to 15.1 percent of the unemployed whites. The hardest hit group is expected to be nonwhite males, with 31.4 percent of their unemployment being long-term.

A total of 14,012 different persons are anticipated to suffer a period of unemployment in Little Rock during Fiscal Year 1982. Females and whites are both expected to account for about fifty-seven percent of this total. Almost forty percent should be under age 22.

TABLE 19.
CIVILIAN POPULATION BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE GROUPS
CITY OF LITTLE ROCK
1970

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL	MALE			FEMALE		
		White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
TOTAL	132,483	45,731	15,151	148	53,356	17,923	174
0-4	10,579	3,607	1,761	12	3,408	1,777	14
5-9	12,294	4,161	1,942	10	4,152	2,017	12
10-14	12,522	4,240	2,052	8	4,216	1,998	8
15-19	11,142	3,704	1,639	11	3,923	1,854	11
20-21	4,360	1,387	490	6	1,797	672	8
22-24	6,541	2,080	734	11	2,696	1,009	11
25-29	9,553	3,646	938	20	3,823	1,104	22
30-34	7,593	2,951	640	11	3,046	935	10
35-39	6,912	2,608	637	10	2,810	837	10
40-44	7,674	2,846	627	9	3,329	844	19
45-49	8,104	3,100	617	12	3,530	835	10
50-54	7,482	2,757	650	5	3,294	771	5
55-59	6,871	2,502	586	7	3,019	751	6
60-64	6,128	2,106	510	4	2,803	697	8
65-69	5,262	1,575	489	1	2,501	688	8
70-74	3,877	1,076	365	3	1,957	472	4
75 & Over	5,589	1,385	474	8	3,052	662	8

Source: 1970 Census.

TABLE 20.
PROJECTED CIVILIAN POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE GROUPS
CITY OF LITTLE ROCK
FISCAL YEAR 1982

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL	MALE			FEMALE		
		White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
TOTAL	162,005	56,048	18,028	183	66,353	21,186	207
0-4	13,907	4,716	2,362	17	4,485	2,310	17
5-9	12,330	4,036	2,227	18	3,842	2,189	18
10-14	11,137	3,787	1,782	0	3,747	1,814	7
15-19	13,630	4,837	2,085	11	4,476	2,198	23
20-21	6,152	1,968	799	16	2,461	902	6
22-24	9,229	2,952	1,199	23	3,692	1,354	9
25-29	14,632	5,665	1,375	21	6,002	1,556	13
30-34	11,250	4,115	823	10	4,980	1,301	21
35-39	10,279	4,006	829	18	4,323	1,091	12
40-44	8,283	3,225	700	0	3,400	953	6
45-49	7,444	2,736	662	22	3,084	926	15
50-54	8,549	3,153	575	4	4,017	777	23
55-59	7,983	3,001	530	5	3,713	722	11
60-64	7,282	2,530	535	11	3,515	685	6
65-69	6,403	2,121	514	4	3,051	706	6
70-74	5,354	1,493	419	0	2,807	630	5
75 & Over	8,161	1,706	614	3	4,758	1,072	8

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 21.
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
CITY OF LITTLE ROCK
1970

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL			MALE						FEMALE					
				White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
TOTAL, 16 & OVER	56,377	1,866	3.3	25,473	559	2.2	6,150	359	5.8	18,662	495	2.7	6,092	453	7.4
16-17 Years	1,163	151	13.0	554	50	9.0	192	8	4.2	368	83	22.6	49	10	20.4
18-19 Years	2,018	244	12.1	675	61	9.0	261	40	15.3	811	80	9.9	271	63	23.2
20-21 Years	2,958	191	6.5	1,032	50	4.8	342	42	12.3	1,172	37	3.2	412	62	15.0
22-24 Years	4,437	287	6.5	1,548	75	4.8	513	64	12.5	1,757	55	3.1	619	93	15.0
25-34 Years	12,398	370	3.0	6,104	81	1.3	1,548	108	7.0	3,376	82	2.4	1,370	99	7.2
35-44 Years	10,755	199	1.9	5,160	62	1.2	1,054	21	2.0	3,292	40	1.2	1,249	76	6.1
45-64 Years	19,669	354	1.8	9,063	152	1.7	1,865	60	3.2	6,877	92	1.3	1,364	50	2.7
65 & Over	2,979	70	2.3	1,337	28	2.1	375	16	4.3	1,009	26	2.6	258	0	0.0

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory

TABLE 22.
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
CITY OF LITTLE ROCK
FISCAL YEAR 1982

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL			MALE						FEMALE					
				White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
TOTAL, 16 & OVER	79,970	3,839	4.8	31,411	839	2.7	7,832	784	10.0	31,528	1,051	3.3	9,198	1,164	12.7
16-17 Years	2,345	475	20.3	964	122	12.6	368	25	6.7	849	270	31.8	164	58	35.5
18-19 Years	3,700	632	17.1	1,291	126	9.8	413	98	23.7	1,400	170	12.2	596	238	39.9
20-21 Years	5,014	488	9.7	1,587	86	5.4	598	123	20.6	2,116	82	3.9	713	197	27.6
22-24 Years	7,519	730	9.7	2,381	128	5.4	896	185	20.6	3,173	122	3.9	1,069	295	27.6
25-34 Years	22,257	786	3.5	8,787	141	1.6	1,999	233	11.7	9,020	241	2.7	2,451	171	7.0
35-44 Years	15,367	308	2.0	6,494	81	1.2	1,313	32	2.4	5,691	57	1.0	1,869	138	7.4
45-64 Years	20,449	352	1.7	8,545	131	1.5	1,775	66	3.7	8,076	88	1.1	2,053	67	3.2
65 & Over	3,317	67	2.0	1,362	25	1.8	470	22	4.7	1,202	20	1.7	283	0	0.0

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.

Table 23.
Characteristics of Insured Unemployment Claimants[1]
City of Little Rock
Fiscal Year 1980 Averages

Characteristic	Number	Percent
TOTAL	306	100.0
Age:		
Under 22	30	9.8
22 & Over	276	90.2
Race:		
White	175	57.2
Nonwhite	131	42.8
Sex:		
Male	183	59.8
Female	123	40.2
Occupation:		
Professional	30	9.8
Clerical & Sales	58	19.0
Services	26	8.5
Farming	3	1.0
Processing	5	1.6
Machine Trades	23	7.5
Benchwork	52	17.0
Structural Work	48	15.7
Miscellaneous	43	14.0
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE	18	5.9

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

[1] Includes only claimants who were eligible for benefits and had no earnings during the filing period.

Table 24.
Need for Manpower Services
City of Little Rock
Fiscal Year 1982 Estimates

Employed Part-Time For Economic Reasons

Total	Male		Female	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
INA	INA	INA	INA	INA

Economically Disadvantaged

Item	Total	18 Years & Over
Total	21,547	12,602
White	8,525	5,711
Black	12,999	6,870
Other	23	21

Number of Long-Term Unemployed

Total	Male		Female	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
775	132	246	154	243

Unemployment of Different Individuals[1]
16 Years Old and Over

Age Groups	Total	Male		Female	
		White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Total, 16 & Over	14,012	3,573	2,424	4,428	3,587
16-17	1,623	429	75	943	176
18-19	2,042	443	289	593	717
20-21	1,678	350	361	372	595
22-24	2,511	518	545	558	890
25-34	3,050	682	686	1,165	517
35-44	1,215	393	131	275	416
45-64	1,594	636	257	425	276
65 & Over	299	122	80	97	0

Unemployed Vietnam-Era Veterans, Age 27

Under Age 27	1980	1981	1982
Total	INA	INA	INA
Disabled	INA	INA	INA

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.
1 Individuals who will experience unemployment at some time during the year. It is a projection of the total number of individuals who will eventually make up an average monthly unemployment figure.
INA = Information Not Available.

TEXARKANA SMSA CONSORTIUM (ARKANSAS PART)

The Texarkana-Arkansas Consortium is composed of two counties (Little River and Miller) located in the southwestern corner of the State. Both are part of the Texarkana, Texas-Arkansas SMSA. The City of Texarkana (located on the Arkansas-Texas border) is the principal city in the area and is the county seat of Miller County.

Per capita income for this area in 1978 was estimated at $6,452, compared with $6,236 for the State. Projections for 1982 show the per capita income increasing by forty-nine percent from 1978. Personal income for the Consortium was estimated to be $291,000,000 for 1978. See Appendix Tables 1 and 2 for per capita income and total personal income by county for 1970, 1978, and 1982.

The final census count shows the population in the Texarkana-Arkansas Consortium was 51,718 in 1980. By 1982, the area's population is expected to total 53,008, reflecting an increase of 18.9 percent since 1970, compared to a 20.6 percent increase for the State. During this same period, the white population as a percent of the total should decline slightly and females should remain at fifty-two percent. Those under 22 years of age are expected to decrease from 41.2 percent to 38.7 percent, and those 65 and over should increase from twelve percent to 13.5 percent. See Appendix Table 3 for population by county for 1970, 1978 and 1982.

Projections for 1982 show the Consortium accounting for two percent of the State's civilian labor force and 2.6 percent of the unemployed. This compares to 1970 when this area accounted for 2.4 percent of the work force and 2.5 percent of the unemployment. The unemployment rate for females should be 11.4 percent, compared to only 6.5 percent for males. The balance of Miller County (Miller County less Texarkana City, Arkansas) is currently listed as a labor surplus area.

There was an average of 387 insured unemployment claimants in the Consortium during Fiscal Year 1980. Whites accounted for 71.3 percent of these claimants, males comprised 67.4 percent, and only 11.1 percent were under 22 years of age. Three-fourths of the claimants had previously worked in nonmanufacturing industries and over forty percent of these were from the construction sector. In the occupational categories, one-third of the claimants had previously worked in the structural work occupations.

Estimates show 873 persons in this area will be employed part-time for economic reasons in Fiscal Year 1982, representing 4.7 percent of all employed persons in the Consortium. Of this total, 51.5 percent should be males and whites should comprise 72.5 percent.

Almost one-fifth of the job service applicants during Fiscal Year 1980 were considered to be economically disadvantaged. Of the total applicants, 39.7 percent had less than a high school education, compared to 59.1 percent of the disadvantaged applicants. It is expected that 9,762 persons will be

considered economically disadvantaged in the Consortium during Fiscal Year 1982. Of this total, 62.5 percent should be 18 years of age or older and half should be white. Almost three-fourths of the economically disadvantaged in this area are anticipated to be found in Miller County. Refer to Appendix Table 4 for a listing of economically disadvantaged by county for Fiscal Year 1982.

In Fiscal Year 1982, almost one-fourth (22.4 percent) of all unemployed persons in the Texarkana-Arkansas Consortium should be considered long-term unemployed. Thirty-one percent of the unemployed males should be out of work 15 weeks or more, compared to sixteen percent of the unemployed females. The hardest hit group is expected to be nonwhite males, with 35.9 percent of their unemployment being long-term.

A total of 5,241 different persons are anticipated to suffer a period of unemployment in this area. Females are expected to account for 54.9 percent of this total and nonwhites 51.5 percent.

It is estimated that 26 Vietnam-Era veterans, under age 27, were unemployed in this area during 1980. In 1982, it is expected that this group will total 12, with one being disabled (30 percent or more impairment).

Table 25.
Per Capita Income and Total Personal Income
State of Arkansas and Texarkana-Arkansas Consortium
1970, 1978, and 1982

Item	1970[1]	1978	1982[3]
Per Capita Income:			
Arkansas	$2,791	$6,236[2]	$9,165
Texarkana Consortium	2,828	6,452[1]	9,614
Personal Income: (In Millions)			
Arkansas	5,386.5	13,514.0[2]	21,259.0
Texarkana Consortium	126.7	291.0[1]	509.6

[1] U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1980.

[2] Survey of Current Business, Volume 60, No. 8, August 1980.

[3] Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

TABLE 26.
CIVILIAN POPULATION BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE GROUPS
TEXARKANA-ARKANSAS CONSORTIUM
1970

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL	MALE			FEMALE		
		White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
TOTAL	44,579	16,371	4,991	36	17,472	5,663	46
0-4	4,062	1,482	589	3	1,393	589	6
5-9	4,459	1,566	658	1	1,589	641	4
10-14	4,564	1,702	635	6	1,589	627	5
15-19	4,020	1,426	592	4	1,408	589	1
20-21	1,271	431	130	1	536	172	2
22-24	1,907	647	195	1	803	257	3
25-29	2,809	1,128	241	3	1,188	246	3
30-34	2,188	940	172	3	860	211	2
35-39	2,217	879	178	2	936	218	4
40-44	2,373	936	199	3	941	288	6
45-49	2,405	898	212	2	1,051	240	2
50-54	2,408	904	194	2	1,026	282	0
55-59	2,325	882	187	0	990	262	4
60-64	2 242	828	230	1	895	286	2
65-69	1,911	657	210	1	759	284	0
70-74	1,354	433	143	0	595	181	2
75 & Over	2,064	632	226	3	913	290	0

Source: 1970 Census.

TABLE 27.
CIVILIAN POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE GROUPS
TEXARKANA-ARKANSAS CONSORTIUM
FISCAL YEAR 1982

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL	MALE			FEMALE		
		White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
TOTAL	53,008	18,758	6,685	9	20,204	7,321	30
0-4	4,275	1,274	894	2	1,254	849	2
5-9	4,533	1,400	867	4	1,477	779	4
10-14	4,900	1,654	773	0	1,785	687	0
15-19	5,211	1,641	729	0	1,964	876	0
20-21	1,579	613	265	0	419	283	0
22-24	2,369	919	397	0	629	424	0
25-29	3,297	1,463	431	0	887	517	0
30-34	3,634	1,372	410	0	1,386	461	5
35-39	3,489	1,451	208	0	1,520	305	5
40-44	2,662	934	267	0	1,157	304	0
45-49	2,659	1,033	207	0	1,166	255	0
50-54	2,411	937	186	0	1,000	283	5
55-59	2,618	862	246	0	1,225	274	9
60-64	2,228	897	147	0	991	193	0
65-69	2,328	801	265	0	1,057	204	0
70-74	1,986	717	156	3	905	206	0
75 & Over	2,831	791	238	0	1,381	421	0

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 28.
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
TEXARKANA-ARKANSAS CONSORTIUM
1970

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL			MALE						FEMALE					
				White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
TOTAL, 16 & OVER	16,539	957	5.8	8,596	329	3.8	1,794	156	8.7	4,483	223	5.0	1,666	249	15.0
16-17 Years	387	*	*	225	*	*	39	*	*	87	*	*	36	*	*
18-19 Years	665	*	*	294	*	*	117	*	*	182	*	*	72	*	*
20-21 Years	853	*	*	391	*	*	110	*	*	254	*	*	98	*	*
22-24 Years	1,282	*	*	587	*	*	166	*	*	381	*	*	148	*	*
25-34 Years	3,497	*	*	2,028	*	*	345	*	*	829	*	*	295	*	*
35-44 Years	3,285	*	*	1,748	*	*	297	*	*	896	*	*	344	*	*
45-64 Years	5,660	*	*	2,881	*	*	595	*	*	1,633	*	*	551	*	*
65 & Over	910	*	*	442	*	*	125	*	*	221	*	*	122	*	*

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
* Information Not Available.

TABLE 29.
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
TEXARKANA-ARKANSAS CONSORTIUM
FISCAL YEAR 1982

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL			MALE						FEMALE					
				White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
TOTAL, 16 & OVER	20,309	1,747	8.6	9,181	409	4.5	2,390	340	14.2	6,142	367	6.0	2,596	631	24.3
16-17 Years	807	*	*	324	*	*	78	*	*	254	*	*	152	*	*
18-19 Years	1,190	*	*	431	*	*	216	*	*	351	*	*	193	*	*
20-21 Years	1,113	*	*	509	*	*	175	*	*	230	*	*	199	*	*
22-24 Years	1,670	*	*	764	*	*	262	*	*	345	*	*	299	*	*
25-34 Years	5,021	*	*	2,356	*	*	680	*	*	1,327	*	*	659	*	*
35-44 Years	4,498	*	*	1,950	*	*	374	*	*	1,680	*	*	495	*	*
45-64 Years	5,111	*	*	2,424	*	*	479	*	*	1,710	*	*	498	*	*
65 & Over	898	*	*	423	*	*	126	*	*	247	*	*	101	*	*

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.
* Information Not Available.

TABLE 30.
CHARACTERISTICS OF INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMANTS[1]
BY INDUSTRY
TEXARKANA-ARKANSAS CONSORTIUM
FISCAL YEAR 1980 AVERAGES[2]

INDUSTRY	TOTAL	WHITE					NONWHITE				
		Total White	Male	Female	Under 22	22 & Older	Total Nonwhite	Male	Female	Under 22	22 & Older
TOTAL CLAIMANTS	387	276	185	91	31	245	111	76	35	12	99
Agriculture	3	2	2	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1
Wage and Salary	380	270	181	89	29	241	110	75	35	12	98
Manufacturing	88	55	37	18	8	47	33	20	12	5	28
Durable Goods	40	29	25	3	5	24	11	10	1	2	9
Nondurable Goods	48	26	12	15	4	23	22	11	11	3	18
Nonmanufacturing	292	215	144	71	21	194	77	54	22	7	70
Mining	4	4	4	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	1
Construction	119	99	91	8	8	91	20	18	2	1	19
Transportation & Public Utilities	29	20	15	5	2	18	9	8	1	1	9
Trade	48	35	14	21	8	27	13	10	4	3	11
Retail	39	31	11	20	6	24	7	4	4	2	6
Wholesale	10	4	3	1	2	2	6	5	0	1	5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Service	58	39	9	30	3	36	19	6	13	1	18
Government	32	18	11	7	0	18	14	11	3	1	13
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE	4	4	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

[1] Includes only claimants who were eligible for benefits and had no earnings during the filing period.

[2] Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 31.
CHARACTERISTICS OF INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMANTS[1]
BY OCCUPATION
TEXARKANA-ARKANSAS CONSORTIUM
FISCAL YEAR 1980 AVERAGES[2]

OCCUPATION	TOTAL	WHITE					NONWHITE				
		Total White	Male	Female	Under 22	22 & Over	Total Nonwhite	Male	Female	Under 22	22 & Over
TOTAL CLAIMANTS	387	276	185	91	31	245	111	76	35	12	99
Professional	37	28	8	19	1	27	10	2	7	1	9
Sales	15	11	5	6	1	10	4	3	1	0	4
Clerical	47	39	6	33	5	34	8	3	5	1	7
Services	30	14	6	9	1	13	16	7	9	2	14
Farming	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
Processing	11	4	3	1	1	3	7	2	5	1	6
Machine Trades	31	24	23	1	4	19	8	8	0	1	7
Benchwork	34	23	11	12	2	21	11	6	5	1	10
Structural Work	130	99	95	4	11	88	31	29	2	4	27
Miscellaneous	44	29	28	2	3	27	15	15	0	2	13
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE	6	4	0	3	2	2	0	0	1	0	1

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

[1] Includes only claimants who were eligible for benefits and had no earnings during the filing period.

[2] Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 32.
Need for Manpower Services
Texarkana-Arkansas Consortium
Fiscal Year 1982 Estimates

Employed Part-Time For Economic Reasons

Total	Male		Female	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
873	347	103	286	137

Economically Disadvantaged

Item	Total	18 Years & Over
TOTAL	9,762	6,099
White	4,866	3,229
Black	4,890	2,864
Other	6	6

Number of Long-Term Unemployed
(Persons Who Are Unemployed 15 Weeks or More in One Year)

Total	Male		Female	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
392	110	122	54	106

Projected Unemployment of Different Individuals[1]
16 Years Old and Over

Age Groups	Total	Male		Female	
		White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Total, 16 & Over	5,241	1,420	943	1,122	1,756

Note: Breakout by age groups not available.

Unemployed Vietnam-Era Veterans
Under Age 27

Under Age 27	1980	1981	1982
Total	26	18	12
Disabled	1	1	1

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

[1] Individuals who will experience unemployment at some time during the year. It is a projection of the total number of individuals who will eventually make up an average monthly unemployment figure.

TABLE 33.
CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS
ACTIVE ANY TIME DURING THE FISCAL YEAR
SEPTEMBER 30, 1980
TEXARKANA-ARKANSAS CONSORTIUM

Applicant Characteristics		All Applicants	Economically Disadvantaged
TOTAL:	Number	7,959	1,525
	Percent	100.0	100.0
AGE:	15 and Under	0.4	0.1
	16-17	4.7	3.5
	18-19	12.9	14.3
	20-21	10.9	10.9
	22-24	14.3	11.5
	25-44	41.0	38.0
	45-54	8.3	12.0
	55-64	6.0	9.0
	65 and Over	1.5	0.7
RACE:	White	68.9	52.3
	Nonwhite	31.1	47.7
SEX:	Male	51.5	51.4
	Female	48.5	48.6
EDUCATION:	0-7	5.2	12.6
	8-11	34.5	46.5
	12	45.9	34.3
	Over 12	14.4	6.6

SOURCE: Arkansas Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section.

BALANCE OF STATE

The Balance of State consists of all areas in Arkansas not covered by the City of Little Rock and the Texarkana-Arkansas Consortium (Little River and Miller Counties).

According to the final census count, the population for the Balance of State was 2,075,334 in 1980. By 1982, the area's population is expected to total 2,104,687, reflecting a 20.5 percent gain since 1970. Eight counties are showing a decline in population from 1970 to 1982. In 1982, females should account for 51.6 percent of the total and whites 82.6 percent. Those under 22 years of age are expected to account for 37.5 percent, and those 65 and over 13.8 percent.

In Fiscal Year 1982, the unemployment rate for the Balance of State is expected to be 6.6 percent, with nonwhite females (16.3 percent) having the high rate. During 1980, the insured unemployed averaged 20,987. Of this total, 43.5 percent had previously worked in the benchwork and structural work occupations. Twenty-five counties in the Balance of State are currently listed as labor surplus areas.

It is anticipated that there will be 502,222 economically disadvantaged persons in the Balance of State in Fiscal Year 1982. There should be 14,490 persons considered long-term unemployed. It is projected that 189,529 different individuals will encounter a spell of unemployment in 1982.

TABLE 34.
CIVILIAN POPULATION BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE GROUPS
BALANCE OF STATE
1970

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL	MALE			FEMALE		
		White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
TOTAL	1,746,233	700,880	146,877	2,125	732,105	161,840	2,406
0-4	143,409	56,285	16,655	170	53,414	16,698	187
5-9	169,899	66,779	19,536	191	63,819	19,385	189
10-14	179,047	69,785	21,174	217	66,537	21,101	233
15-19	167,030	65,449	18,646	207	64,042	18,462	224
20-21	55,174	21,283	4,386	88	24,190	5,125	101
22-24	73,786	31,910	4,538	113	32,311	4,769	146
25-29	103,426	44,927	5,523	137	45,944	6,707	188
30-34	89,203	38,195	4,830	147	39,632	6,229	170
35-39	86,852	36,268	4,737	123	39,245	6,318	161
40-44	91,673	38,405	5,120	110	40,803	7,065	170
45-49	93,882	39,328	5,359	109	41,808	7,150	128
50-54	93,731	38,980	5,820	86	41,520	7,214	111
55-59	92,392	37,772	6,300	94	40,604	7,525	97
60-64	89,026	35,255	6,311	75	39,895	7,403	87
65-69	77,234	29,413	6,276	79	33,849	7,539	78
70-74	56,977	21,462	4,689	71	25,373	5,322	60
75 & Over	77,492	29,384	6,977	108	39,119	7,828	76

Source: 1970 Census.

TABLE 35.
CIVILIAN POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE GROUPS
BALANCE OF STATE
FISCAL YEAR 1982

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL	MALE			FEMALE		
		White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
TOTAL	2,104,687	845,945	171,037	2,453	891,646	190,844	2,763
0-4	164,610	63,523	20,691	281	59,031	20,803	281
5-9	173,522	69,341	19,978	300	62,693	20,901	311
10-14	181,922	73,980	19,181	295	67,633	20,552	281
15-19	204,146	82,650	21,363	243	77,261	22,363	268
20-21	64,486	25,377	7,138	106	25,421	6,335	108
22-24	96,727	38,067	10,706	160	38,130	9,503	161
25-29	141,793	56,604	14,412	158	58,260	12,218	139
30-34	142,188	58,115	8,527	111	65,442	9,780	212
35-39	129,486	57,344	5,870	124	57,843	8,147	157
40-44	107,540	46,656	5,042	118	48,548	6,972	203
45-49	101,042	42,151	4,755	126	46,600	7,272	136
50-54	104,052	43,250	5,091	91	47,390	8,060	170
55-59	103,578	42,311	5,087	107	48,541	7,460	76
60-64	99,145	40,154	4,999	33	47,015	6,887	57
65-69	98,236	38,680	5,704	66	45,700	8,014	73
70-74	81,732	31,985	5,194	53	38,483	5,956	59
75 & Over	110,480	35,755	7,295	81	57,656	9,623	71

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 36.
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
BALANCE OF STATE
1970

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL			MALE						FEMALE					
				White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
TOTAL, 16 & OVER	615,714	36,110	5.9	335,706	15,049	4.5	47,652	4,428	9.3	198,019	12,480	6.3	34,337	4,153	12.1
16-17 Years	13,852	*	*	8,164	*	*	1,290	*	*	3,717	*	*	681	*	*
18-19 Years	26,996	*	*	13,008	*	*	2,467	*	*	9,940	*	*	1,581	*	*
20-21 Years	30,981	*	*	15,487	*	*	2,230	*	*	11,544	*	*	1,720	*	*
22-24 Years	46,469	*	*	23,229	*	*	3,344	*	*	17,317	*	*	2,579	*	*
25-34 Years	130,703	*	*	75,477	*	*	8,702	*	*	39,754	*	*	6,770	*	*
35-44 Years	123,824	*	*	67,357	*	*	8,455	*	*	40,580	*	*	7,432	*	*
45-64 Years	214,377	*	*	117,112	*	*	17,676	*	*	67,634	*	*	11,955	*	*
65 & Over	28,512	*	*	15,872	*	*	3,488	*	*	7,533	*	*	1,619	*	*

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
* Information Not Available.

TABLE 37.
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
BALANCE OF STATE
FISCAL YEAR 1982

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL			MALE						FEMALE					
				White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
TOTAL, 16 & OVER	919,421	60,695	6.6	436,987	19,351	4.4	70,335	8,954	12.7	352,156	22,618	6.4	59,945	9,772	16.3
16-17 Years	31,430	*	*	15,699	*	*	2,419	*	*	10,871	*	*	2,440	*	*
18-19 Years	48,012	*	*	21,982	*	*	4,516	*	*	17,917	*	*	3,597	*	*
20-21 Years	48,948	*	*	22,049	*	*	5,009	*	*	17,721	*	*	4,169	*	*
22-24 Years	73,424	*	*	33,073	*	*	7,516	*	*	26,582	*	*	6,253	*	*
25-34 Years	248,887	*	*	109,889	*	*	21,213	*	*	100,973	*	*	16,811	*	*
35-44 Years	198,387	*	*	96,410	*	*	9,940	*	*	81,060	*	*	10,975	*	*
45-64 Years	236,837	*	*	120,254	*	*	15,427	*	*	87,183	*	*	13,973	*	*
65 & Over	33,499	*	*	17,630	*	*	4,294	*	*	9,847	*	*	1,729	*	*

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.
* Information Not Available.

Table 38.
Characteristics of Insured Unemployment Claimants[1]
Balance of State
Fiscal Year 1980 Averages

Characteristics	Number	Percent
TOTAL:	20,987	100.0
AGE:		
Under 22	2,271	10.8
22 & Over	18,716	89.2
RACE		
White	15,512	73.9
Nonwhite	5,475	26.1
SEX		
Male	12,647	60.3
Female	8,340	39.7
OCCUPATION:		
Professional	966	4.6
Clerical & Sales	2,547	12.2
Services	1,574	7.5
Farming	503	2.4
Processing	1,107	5.3
Machine Trades	1,957	9.3
Benchwork	4,574	21.8
Structural Work	4,562	21.7
Miscellaneous	2,647	12.6
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE	550	2.6

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

[1] Includes only claimants who were eligible for benefits and had no earnings during the filing period.

Table 39.
Need for Manpower Services
Balance of State
Fiscal Year 1982 Estimates

Employed Part-Time For Economic Reasons

Total	Male		Female	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
INA	INA	INA	INA	INA

Economically Disadvantaged

Item	Total	18 Years & Over
Total	502,222	304,665
White	299,258	199,089
Black	202,139	104,812
Other	825	764

Number of Long-Term Unemployed
(Persons Who Are Unemployed 15 Weeks or More in One Year)

Total	Male		Female	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
14,490	5,059	3,273	3,573	2,585

Projected Unemployment of Different Individuals[1]
16 Years Old and Over

Age Groups	Total	Male		Female	
		White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Total, 16 & Over	189,529	68,916	25,236	67,941	27,436

Note: Breakout by age groups not available.

Unemployed Vietnam-Era Veterans
Under Age 27

Under Age 27	1980	1981	1982
Total	INA	INA	INA
Disabled	INA	INA	INA

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Arkansas Employment Security Division.

INA = Information Not Available.

[1] Individuals who will experience unemployment at some time during the year. It is a projection of the total number of individuals who will eventually make up an average monthly unemployment figure.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX TABLE 1.
PER CAPITA INCOME
BY COUNTY
STATE OF ARKANSAS
1970, 1978, AND 1982

Counties	1970[1]	1978[1]	1982 Estimates[2]	Counties	1970[1]	1978[1]	1982 Estimates[2]
Arkansas	$3,524	$7,369	$10,990	Lincoln	$2,146	$4,704	$7,015
Ashley	2,693	5,825	8,687	Little River	2,724	6,249	9,324
Baxter	3,018	6,218	9,276	Logan	2,376	5,474	8,160
Benton	2,938	7,114	10,609	Lonoke	2,826	6,106	9,107
Boone	2,967	6,433	9,595	Madison	1,901	4,849	7,234
Bradley	2,467	5,903	8,805	Marion	2,124	4,409	6,575
Calhoun	2,083	4,787	7,132	Miller	2,862	6,519	9,722
Carroll	2,730	6,208	9,256	Mississippi	2,477	4,954	7,388
Chicot	2,194	4,770	7,113	Monroe	2,227	5,341	7,970
Clark	2,393	5,909	8,813	Montgomery	2,098	5,393	8,034
Clay	2,572	5,916	8,823	Nevada	2,064	5,342	7,965
Cleburne	2,138	5,039	7,515	Newton	1,570	3,315	4,940
Cleveland	2,040	5,125	7,646	Ouachita	2,680	6,068	9,049
Columbia	2,473	5,839	8,708	Perry	1,862	4,572	6,816
Conway	2,542	5,345	7,972	Phillips	2,198	4,751	7,084
Craighead	2,845	6,186	9,224	Pike	1,871	5,014	7,479
Crawford	2,398	5,405	8,062	Poinsett	2,637	5,896	8,791
Crittenden	2,494	5,211	7,771	Polk	2,223	5,281	7,880
Cross	2,731	6,503	9,698	Pope	2,443	5,595	8,345
Dallas	2,273	5,508	8,219	Prairie	2,845	6,837	10,196
Desha	2,351	5,376	8,021	Pulaski	3,735	7,613	11,355
Drew	2,276	5,210	7,766	Randolph	2,315	4,073	6,074
Faulkner	2,454	5,615	8,372	St. Francis	2,452	5,279	7,871
Franklin	2,467	5,447	8,122	Saline	2,892	5,728	8,543
Fulton	1,954	4,257	6,346	Scott	2,071	5,417	8,079
Garland	3,260	6,660	9,933	Searcy	1,777	3,816	5,687
Grant	2,708	5,524	8,240	Sebastian	3,369	7,300	10,887
Greene	2,576	5,718	8,526	Sevier	2,343	6,173	9,207
Hempstead	2,354	6,035	8,998	Sharp	2,419	5,129	7,644
Hot Spring	2,863	6,278	9,363	Stone	1,472	3,747	5,593
Howard	2,426	6,598	9,845	Union	3,323	7,199	10,737
Independence	2,634	5,819	8,677	Van Buren	1,910	4,470	6,666
Izard	2,112	5,131	7,658	Washington	2,721	5,970	8,903
Jackson	2,586	6,058	9,036	White	2,369	5,605	8,358
Jefferson	2,825	6,485	9,672	Woodruff	2,802	6,377	9,509
Johnson	2,236	5,074	7,567	Yell	2,362	5,333	7,956
Lafayette	2,405	5,475	8,173				
Lawrence	2,500	5,560	8,292	STATE	$2,791	$6,121	$9,165
Lee	1,806	4,301	6,413				

1 U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1980.
2 Arkansas Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section.

APPENDIX TABLE 2.
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
BY COUNTY
STATE OF ARKANSAS
1970, 1978, AND 1982
(IN MILLIONS)

Counties	1970[1]	1978[1]	1982 Estimates[2]	Counties	1970[1]	1978[1]	1982 Estimates[2]
Arkansas	$82.2	$179.8	$268.4	Lincoln	$27.6	$61.4	$ 94.2
Ashley	67.4	153.9	230.8	Little River	30.8	74.9	134.4
Baxter	46.9	157.1	258.6	Logan	40.0	104.8	164.6
Benton	149.4	472.6	849.1	Lonoke	74.3	215.1	320.7
Boone	56.7	157.6	251.5	Madison	18.0	54.5	82.4
Bradley	31.6	74.9	122.2	Marion	15.1	53.3	74.9
Calhoun	11.6	26.7	43.7	Miller	95.9	216.1	375.2
Carroll	33.7	92.4	150.8	Mississippi	153.6	321.8	436.0
Chicot	39.6	80.1	126.1	Monroe	34.6	77.0	108.5
Clark	51.5	126.3	207.0	Montgomery	12.1	34.8	63.8
Clay	48.7	117.3	182.9	Nevada	20.9	57.1	89.2
Cleburne	22.4	79.4	129.1	Newton	9.2	23.7	38.6
Cleveland	13.4	36.0	60.4	Ouachita	82.3	175.9	275.5
Columbia	64.6	154.9	232.1	Perry	10.6	33.6	49.7
Conway	42.7	99.2	156.5	Phillips	87.6	180.1	238.5
Craighead	149.7	384.0	593.8	Pike	16.5	48.3	77.8
Crawford	62.2	180.6	300.9	Poinsett	71.0	165.5	239.6
Crittenden	119.6	261.7	383.2	Polk	29.9	80.9	134.8
Cross	54.0	132.5	198.9	Pope	70.7	201.9	328.5
Dallas	22.9	55.3	87.2	Prairie	29.3	69.5	102.9
Desha	44.0	103.2	159.3	Pulaski	1077.8	2507.2	4028.7
Drew	34.4	87.4	140.5	Randolph	29.5	72.6	103.1
Faulkner	78.2	232.4	392.3	St. Francis	75.1	166.5	243.1
Franklin	27.8	74.5	119.9	Saline	106.0	269.4	474.9
Fulton	15.3	40.3	63.7	Scott	17.2	45.1	79.0
Garland	178.1	437.2	706.3	Searcy	13.8	32.8	50.8
Grant	26.6	74.3	107.8	Sebastian	268.1	661.6	1058.0
Greene	64.4	175.3	263.8	Sevier	26.5	74.0	130.1
Hempstead	45.6	124.7	214.2	Sharp	20.2	65.8	112.7
Hot Spring	62.9	155.7	252.5	Stone	10.1	33.5	50.9
Howard	28.0	88.5	134.3	Union	150.2	329.9	538.8
Independence	60.3	160.8	263.1	Van Buren	15.9	52.9	89.8
Izard	15.8	51.3	83.5	Washington	211.3	561.6	917.4
Jackson	53.3	127.9	196.8	White	94.0	266.8	426.1
Jefferson	240.3	557.1	888.3	Woodruff	31.9	71.8	105.7
Johnson	30.6	86.9	132.3	Yell	33.8	87.2	136.1
Lafayette	24.0	52.5	83.6				
Lawrence	41.0	106.2	153.7	TOTAL	5386.5	13380.5	21259.0
Lee	33.8	73.7	94.9				

[1] U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1980.

[2] Arkansas Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section.

APPENDIX TABLE 3.
COUNTY POPULATION
STATE OF ARKANSAS
1970, 1980 AND 1982

Counties	April 1, 1970 (Census)[1]	April 1, 1980 (Census)[2]	1982 Projection[3]	Change 1970 to 1982	
				Number	Percent
Arkansas	23,347	24,175	24,422	1,075	4.6
Ashley	24,976	26,538	26,567	1,591	6.4
Baxter	15,319	27,409	27,879	12,560	82.0
Benton	50,476	78,115	80,034	29,558	58.6
Boone	19,073	26,067	26,212	7,139	37.4
Bradley	12,778	13,803	13,878	1,100	8.6
Calhoun	5,573	6,079	6,127	554	9.9
Carroll	12,301	16,203	16,293	3,992	32.5
Chicot	18,164	17,793	17,728	- 436	- 2.4
Clark	21,537	23,326	23,489	1,952	9.1
Clay	18,771	20,616	20,731	1,960	10.4
Cleburne	10,349	16,909	17,178	6,829	66.0
Cleveland	6,605	7,868	7,900	1,295	19.6
Columbia	25,952	26,644	26,655	703	2.7
Conway	16,805	19,505	19,632	2,827	16.8
Craighead	52,068	63,218	64,374	12,306	23.6
Crawford	25,677	36,892	37,324	11,647	45.4
Crittenden	48,106	49,097	49,311	1,205	2.5
Cross	19,783	20,434	20,510	727	3.7
Dallas	10,022	10,515	10,610	588	5.9
Desha	18,761	19,760	19,861	1,100	5.9
Drew	15,157	17,910	18,091	2,934	19.4
Faulkner	31,578	46,192	46,858	15,280	48.4
Franklin	11,301	14,705	14,763	3,462	30.6
Fulton	7,699	9,975	10,038	2,339	30.4
Garland	54,131	69,916	71,106	16,975	31.4
Grant	9,711	13,008	13,082	3,371	34.7
Greene	24,765	30,744	30,940	6,175	24.9
Hempstead	19,308	23,635	23,805	4,497	23.3
Hot Spring	21,963	26,819	26,967	5,004	22.8
Howard	11,412	13,459	13,642	2,230	19.5
Independence	22,723	30,147	30,322	7,599	33.4
Izard	7,381	10,768	10,904	3,523	47.7
Jackson	20,452	21,646	21,760	1,308	6.4
Jefferson	85,329	90,718	91,847	6,518	7.6
Johnson	13,630	17,423	17,484	3,854	28.3
Lafayette	10,018	10,213	10,229	211	2.1
Lawrence	16,320	18,447	18,536	2,216	13.6
Lee	18,884	15,539	14,798	-4,086	-21.6
Lincoln	12,913	13,369	13,428	515	4.0
Little River	11,194	13,952	14,415	3,221	28.8
Logan	16,789	20,144	20,171	3,382	20.1
Lonoke	26,249	34,518	35,216	8,967	34.2
Madison	9,453	11,373	11,391	1,938	20.5

APPENDIX TABLE 3.
COUNTY POPULATION
STATE OF ARKANSAS
1970, 1980 AND 1982
(Continued)

Counties	April 1, 1970 (Census)[1]	April 1, 1980 (Census)[2]	1982 Projection[3]	Change 1970 to 1982	
				Number	Percent
Marion	7,000	11,334	11,391	4,391	62.7
Miller	33,385	37,766	38,593	5,208	15.6
Mississippi	62,060	59,517	59,011	-3,049	- 4.9
Monroe	15,657	14,052	13,614	-2,043	-13.0
Montgomery	5,821	7,771	7,941	2,120	36.4
Nevada	10,111	11,097	11,199	1,088	10.8
Newton	5,844	7,756	7,813	1,969	33.7
Ouachita	30,896	30,541	30,444	- 452	- 1.5
Perry	5,634	7,266	7,292	1,658	29.4
Phillips	40,046	34,772	33,668	-6,378	-15.9
Pike	8,711	10,373	10,402	1,691	19.4
Poinsett	26,843	27,032	27,255	412	1.5
Polk	13,297	17,007	17,107	3,810	28.7
Pope	28,607	39,003	39,365	10,758	37.6
Prairie	10,249	10,140	10,092	- 157	- 1.5
Pulaski	287,189	340,613	354,788	67,599	23.5
Randolph	12,645	16,834	16,973	4,328	34.2
St. Francis	30,799	30,858	30,885	86	0.3
Saline	36,107	52,881	55,590	19,483	54.0
Scott	8,207	9,685	9,779	1,572	19.2
Searcy	7,731	8,847	8,932	1,201	5.5
Sebastian	79,237	94,930	97,180	17,943	22.6
Sevier	11,272	14,066	14,131	2,859	25.4
Sharp	8,233	14,607	14,744	6,511	79.1
Stone	6,838	9,022	9,101	2,263	33.1
Union	45,428	49,988	50,181	4,753	10.5
Van Buren	8,275	13,357	13,472	5,197	62.8
Washington	77,370	99,735	103,048	25,678	33.2
White	39,253	50,835	50,979	11,726	29.9
Woodruff	11,566	11,222	11,116	- 450	- 3.9
Yell	14,208	17,026	17,106	2,898	20.4
TOTALS	1,923,322	2,285,513	2,319,700	396,378	20.6

[1] The total for the State shown here includes all corrections to the 1970 Census made subsequent to the release of the official counts. The official 1970 Census count for Arkansas was 1,923,295.

[2] Final Official Census Count.

[3] Arkansas Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section.

APPENDIX TABLE 4.
ESTIMATED ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED
BY COUNTY
STATE OF ARKANSAS
FISCAL YEAR 1982

Counties	Total	18 Years & Over	Counties	Total	18 Years & Over
Arkansas	6,252	3,802	Lincoln	5,219	2,885
Ashley	7,023	3,800	Little River	2,597	1,623
Baxter	6,525	4,677	Logan	5,338	3,438
Benton	11,278	7,938	Lonoke	10,030	5,583
Boone	5,258	3,749	Madison	3,556	2,373
Bradley	4,199	2,411	Marion	3,131	2,126
Calhoun	1,626	1,054	Miller	7,165	4,476
Carroll	3,223	2,286	Mississippi	17,983	9,188
Chicot	8,079	4,198	Monroe	5,630	2,805
Clark	4,774	3,116	Montgomery	2,169	1,397
Clay	6,522	4,188	Nevada	3,500	2,146
Cleburne	5,510	3,629	Newton	3,126	1,952
Cleveland	2,364	1,444	Ouachita	8,005	5,023
Columbia	6,829	4,092	Perry	2,298	1,476
Conway	4,780	3,046	Phillips	14,075	7,274
Craighead	12,561	8,163	Pike	2,559	1,795
Crawford	6,944	4,247	Poinsett	7,742	4,369
Crittenden	17,395	8,415	Polk	4,267	2,739
Cross	6,212	3,180	Pope	7,954	5,053
Dallas	2,647	1,622	Prairie	2,912	1,719
Desha	7,295	3,656	Pulaski	50,421	29,592
Drew	5,163	3,130	Randolph	4,984	3,321
Faulkner	7,390	4,910	St. Francis	11,489	5,614
Franklin	3,812	2,514	Saline	7,196	4,223
Fulton	3,875	2,718	Scott	2,653	1,807
Garland	15,545	10,647	Searcy	3,164	2,072
Grant	2,062	1,384	Sebastian	18,836	11,521
Greene	6,724	4,487	Sevier	2,796	1,931
Hempstead	6,856	4,209	Sharp	3,950	2,759
Hot Spring	4,860	3,243	Stone	3,744	2,182
Howard	2,400	1,750	Union	10,578	6,206
Independence	7,384	4,856	Van Buren	4,063	2,818
Izard	2,931	2,116	Washington	15,983	11,249
Jackson	5,720	3,344	White	11,746	7,621
Jefferson	23,348	12,712	Woodruff	4,191	2,256
Johnson	4,505	3,111	Yell	3,205	2,289
Lafayette	3,501	1,925			
Lawrence	5,370	3,490	TOTAL	533,531	323,366
Lee	6,534	3,206			

SOURCE: Arkansas Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section.

APPENDIX TABLE 5.
UNFILLED NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS[1] ON FILE IN
THE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION OFFICES
BY TWO-DIGIT OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
STATE OF ARKANSAS
FISCAL YEAR 1980

Code	Two-Digit Occupational Groups	NUMBER OF UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS							
		December 1979		March 1980		June 1980		September 1980	
		Total	30 Days or More	Total	30 Days or More	Total	30 Days or More	Total	30 Days or More
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS		4,192	2,649	6,488	2,843	6,790	4,165	4,520	1,621
00-19	Professional, Technical and Managerial	697	468	882	439	804	502	484	257
00-01	Occupations in Architecture and Engineering	56	38	70	44	51	29	45	29
02	Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	17	11	22	6	26	11	25	10
04	Occupations in Life Sciences	19	17	40	11	38	28	10	7
05	Occupations in Social Sciences	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	0
07	Occupations in Medicine and Health	156	127	253	153	260	194	191	152
09	Occupations in Education	86	69	107	45	124	91	32	13
10	Occupations in Museum, Library and Archival Sciences	6	6	10	3	12	7	5	3
11	Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	6	3	15	2	3	3	3	0
12	Occupations in Religion and Theology	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
13	Occupations in Writing	1	1	2	0	3	3	1	0
14	Occupations in Art	5	3	11	3	5	1	1	0
15	Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	6	4	6	2	18	12	4	2
16	Occupations in Administrative Specializations	117	72	116	58	91	43	39	9
18	Managers and Officials, N.E.C.	107	52	94	47	106	42	78	25
19	Miscellaneous Professional, Technical and Managerial Occupations	113	63	134	64	66	57	49	7
20-29	Clerical and Sales	786	430	1,455	654	1,741	818	820	282
20	Stenography, Typing, Filing, and Related Occupations	429	272	822	403	956	364	305	109
21	Computing and Account-Recording Occupations	138	53	231	77	251	150	168	50
22	Material and Production-Recording Occupations	36	9	29	6	50	40	21	7
23	Information and Message Distribution Occupations	39	18	51	22	192	134	49	19
24	Miscellaneous Clerical Occupations	22	9	99	35	45	24	38	21
25	Salesmen, Services	34	30	42	26	46	38	42	26
26) 27) 28)	Salesmen and Salespersons, Commodities	42	16	104	70	96	34	73	33

APPENDIX TABLE 5.
UNFILLED NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS[1] ON FILE IN
THE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION OFFICES
BY TWO-DIGIT OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
STATE OF ARKANSAS
FISCAL YEAR 1980
(Continued)

Code	Two-Digit Occupational Groups	NUMBER OF UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS							
		December 1979		March 1980		June 1980		September 1980	
		Total	30 Days or More	Total	30 Days or More	Total	30 Days or More	Total	30 Days or More
20-29	Clerical and Sales (continued)								
29	Merchandising Occupations, Except Salesmen	46	23	77	15	105	34	124	17
30-38	Services	757	466	1,333	521	1,055	632	879	252
30	Domestic Service Occupations	33	11	35	6	60	21	52	14
31	Food and Beverage Preparation and Service Occupations	286	184	489	228	294	124	301	85
32	Lodging and Related Service Occupations	16	7	36	6	19	2	12	1
33	Barbering, Cosmetology, and Related Service Occupations	4	1	5	3	4	1	2	1
34	Amusement and Recreation Service Occupations	5	4	24	3	21	20	3	3
35	Miscellaneous Personal Service Occupations	138	74	211	72	155	87	139	36
36	Apparel and Furnishings Service Occupations	7	1	21	5	18	7	8	1
37	Protective Service Occupations	69	32	175	63	96	42	51	20
38	Building and Related Service Occupations	199	152	337	135	388	328	311	91
40-46	Farming, Fishery, Forestry, and Related Occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Plant Farming Occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	Animal Farming Occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Miscellaneous Farming and Related Occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	Fishery and Related Occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	Forestry Occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	Hunting, Trapping, and Related Occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	Agricultural Service Occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	Processing	176	115	214	153	171	42	207	69
50	Occupations in Processing of Metal	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
51	Ore Refining and Foundry Occupations	6	3	3	1	1	0	20	3
52	Occupations in Processing of Food, Tobacco, and Related Products	135	99	166	137	128	31	124	21
53	Occupations in Processing of Paper and Related Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

APPENDIX TABLE 5.
UNFILLED NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS[1] ON FILE IN
THE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION OFFICES
BY TWO-DIGIT OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
STATE OF ARKANSAS
FISCAL YEAR 1980
(Continued)

Code	Two-Digit Occupational Groups	NUMBER OF UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS							
		December 1979		March 1980		June 1980		September 1980	
		Total	30 Days or More	Total	30 Days or More	Total	30 Days or More	Total	30 Days or More
50-59	Processing (continued)								
54	Occupations in Processing of Petroleum, Coal, Natural and Manufactured Gas and Related Products	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
55	Occupations in Processing of Chemicals, Plastics, Synthetics, Rubber, Paint, and Related Products	21	4	34	12	18	7	57	44
56	Occupations in Processing of Wood and Wood Products	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
57	Occupations in Processing of Stone, Clay, Glass, and Related Products	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0
58	Occupations in Processing of Leather, Textiles, and Related Products	5	5	3	0	2	2	0	0
59	Processing Occupations, N.E.C.	3	3	5	3	15	0	1	0
60-69	Machine Trades	249	156	380	206	230	104	265	84
60	Metal Machining Occupations	67	56	139	105	59	20	69	9
61	Metalworking Occupations, N.E.C.	45	41	47	21	31	24	33	8
62)									
63)	Mechanics and Machinery Repairmen	63	35	116	40	80	42	82	29
64	Paperworking Occupations	0	0	4	1	2	1	4	3
65	Printing Occupations	3	2	4	1	9	1	5	3
66	Wood Machining Occupations	40	5	27	15	25	10	20	9
67	Occupations in Machining Stone, Clay, Glass, and Related Materials	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
68	Textile Occupations	6	6	4	4	4	2	11	0
69	Machine Trades Occupations, N.E.C.	25	8	37	19	20	4	41	23
70-79	Benchwork	436	269	571	282	365	189	360	139
70	Occupations in Fabrication, Assembly, and Repair of Metal Products, N.E.C.	152	125	178	85	119	47	105	44

APPENDIX TABLE 5.
UNFILLED NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS[1] ON FILE IN
THE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION OFFICES
BY TWO-DIGIT OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
STATE OF ARKANSAS
FISCAL YEAR 1980
(Continued)

Code	Two-Digit Occupational Groups	NUMBER OF UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS							
		December 1979		March 1980		June 1980		September 1980	
		Total	30 Days or More	Total	30 Days or More	Total	30 Days or More	Total	30 Days or More
70-79	Benchwork (continued)								
71	Occupations in Fabrication and Repair of Scientific and Medical Apparatus, Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches and Clocks, and Related Products	2	1	78	76	46	44	11	1
72	Occupations in Assembly and Repair of Electrical Equipment	129	45	104	48	50	27	57	27
73	Occupations in Fabrication and Repair of Products Made From Assorted Materials	1	1	2	1	10	10	4	3
74	Painting, Decorating, and Related Occupations	3	0	3	2	3	2	1	1
75	Occupations in Fabrication and Repair of Plastics, Synthetics, Rubber, and Related Products	0	0	6	0	2	2	4	0
76	Occupations in Fabrication and Repair of Wood Products	9	5	24	1	23	8	33	14
77	Occupations in Fabrication and Repair of Sand, Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	0	0	2	0	7	4	5	2
78	Occupations in Fabrication and Repair of Textile, Leather, and Related Products	140	92	171	67	104	44	137	47
79	Benchwork Occupations, N.E.C.	0	0	3	2	1	1	3	0
80-89	Structural Work	694	494	1,045	432	1,307	991	982	265
80	Occupations in Metal Fabricating, N.E.C.	22	15	29	12	47	11	37	13
81	Welders, Flame Cutters, and Related Occupations	36	20	61	14	40	20	25	12
82	Electrical Assembling, Installing, and Repairing Occupations	31	14	27	8	39	16	25	9
84	Painting, Plastering, Waterproofing, Cementing, and Related Occupations	9	6	8	3	5	3	12	1
85	Excavating, Grading, Paving, and Related Occupations	24	17	72	31	24	5	15	4
86	Construction Occupations, N.E.C.	395	278	575	216	366	228	309	86
89	Structural Work Occupations, N.E.C.	177	144	273	148	786	708	559	140

APPENDIX TABLE 5.
UNFILLED NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS[1] ON FILE IN
THE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION OFFICES
BY TWO-DIGIT OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
STATE OF ARKANSAS
FISCAL YEAR 1980
(Continued)

Code	Two-Digit Occupational Groups	NUMBER OF UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS							
		December 1979		March 1980		June 1980		September 1980	
		Total	30 Days or More	Total	30 Days or More	Total	30 Days or More	Total	30 Days or More
90-97	Miscellaneous	397	251	608	156	1,117	887	523	273
90	Motor Freight Occupations	97	54	106	43	52	19	75	26
91	Transportation Occupations, N.E.C.	34	5	36	9	29	4	32	4
92	Packaging and Materials Handling Occupations	230	164	411	90	999	847	396	239
93	Occupations in Extraction of Minerals	1	0	2	0	14	0	0	0
94	Occupations in Logging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	Occupations in Production and Distribution of Utilities	29	25	46	11	22	16	13	1
96	Amusement, Recreation, and Motion Picture Occupations, N.E.C.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	Occupations in Graphic Art Work	5	2	7	3	1	1	7	3

[1] Occupations which might involve disclosure of individual firm data have been eliminated. Occupational classifications were based on *Dictionary of Occupational Titles, 1977, Fourth Edition,* U. S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.